MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 JUNE 1982

Israeli Invasion of Lebanon

New Cease-Fire, Military Situation -- After a day in which Israeli and Syrian forces engaged in heavy exchanges of fire along the Damascus-Beirut highway and Israeli planes struck at Syrian positions, Israeli and Syrian forces ceased firing at 1900 local time, Jerusalem radio reported. Following telephone contacts between Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich and Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the Israelis accepted U.S. envoy Philip Habib's request for a cease-fire, on condition that the Syrians also hold their fire, the radio noted. In Washington, Begin pledged the IDF would also observe the cease-fire with the "terrorists" in Beirut if they likewise stopped firing, according to the radio. Despite the new cease-fire, an advancing Syrian force clashed with the IDF east of Lake al-Qir'awn early on 23 June, losing two dead, IDF radio reported citing the IDF spokesman.

While a Syrian military spokesman cited by Monte Carlo radio said the Israelis had been responsible for the renewed clashes on 22 June, the IDF spokesman said "provocation by the Syrian Army and the terrorists" had led to the resumption of the fighting, ITIM noted. In a subsequent statement carried by ITIM, the IDF spokesman said that in the course of the fighting the air force destroyed Syrian artillery batteries and the IDF suffered 47 casualties. A military statement broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio claimed that the IDF lost 8 tanks, 12 armored cars and 100 casualties in its attempt to advance toward Al-Mansuriyah and Bhamdun. Israeli artillery and aircraft again pounded south and west Beirut during 22 June, according to Beirut radio.

Israeli Intentions -- Israel rejects a PLO demand that it move the IDF 5 km from Beirut as a precondition to the PLO retreating to the refugee camps and turning Palestinian strongholds over to the Lebanese Army, Jerusalem radio reported citing a reliable source in Beirut. According to the radio, the National Salvation Council discussed this proposal and transmitted it to Israel through U.S. envoy Philip Habib. However, Palestinian sources cited by Beirut radio said that Saudi Arabia has informed the PLO of "Israel's approval through the United States" of a 5-km disengagement around Beirut.

Noting that the Phalangists in Beirut have proved unwilling to carry out the "final mopping-up operation" themselves, Jerusalem radio cited a UPI report that Israel has moved heavy cannon, ammunition and ambulances toward Beirut, indicating preparations for an assault on the city.

In an interview reported by IDF radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the PLO, which has been dealt a "mortal blow" and will "never rise again," must be eradicated from the Middle East landscape.

Begin Talks in U.S. -- Israel and the United States agree on three principles regarding an arrangement in Lebanon, Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Israeli Prime Minister Begin stated following their talks in Washington, Jerusalem radio reported. The points involve: the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon; the creation of security conditions that would prevent attacks on Israel; and Lebanese sovereignty over all its territory. Asked during a meeting with Israeli reporters what kind of agreement had been reached with the United States regarding the establishment of a multinational force in southern Lebanon and about U.S. participation in it, Begin said the U.S. response to the force is positive in principle, IDF radio reported. However, he cautioned that no decision had been made yet. Regarding U.S. participation in the force, Begin said some further consideration is required although he noted that Reagan did not turn down the suggestion.

While describing his talks with Reagan and Haig as very warm and friendly, Begin added that there were certain remarks that he could not agree with and had to react to, Jerusalem radio reported.

National Salvation Council -- After a 22 June National Salvation Council meeting, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio that the council had made important progress and had agreed on a stance that could be the start of "the required solution." In other remarks reported by the radio, Al-Wazzan noted that contacts with the Palestinians had led to the crystallization of a Lebanese stand which has been communicated to U.S. envoy Habib. The radio also reported that Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt said serious consultations on resolving the Beirut crisis are dependent on the consolidation of the cease-fire. Unless the United States can guarantee the cease-fire, Junblatt indicated, it would be useless for him to attend the next National Salvation Council meeting.

Syrian ADF Mandate -- The Lebanese Government has officially informed the Arab League and the United Nations that it will not renew the mandate of the Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) in Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported citing a U.S. television interview with the Lebanese ambassador to the United Nations. Noting that the Lebanese Government has been on record for over 1 and 1/2 years as being opposed to any foreign presence, the ambassador said his government aspires to the establishment of a Lebanon that belongs to the Lebanese alone. However, according to Beirut radio, the ambassador subsequently said reports of his interview had been distorted. He noted that when asked in the television interview whether Lebanon has requested a Syrian withdrawal, he observed that over 1 year ago Lebanon presented to the Arab Followup Committee a plan providing for the gradual replacement of the ADF by the Lebanese Army.

Iranian Forces in Lebanon -- Once the Iran-Iraq war is "sorted out," Iran will definitely send a major part of its forces to Lebanon to sort out the situation there, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i said in an interview broadcast by Tehran radio.

PLO Appeal -- PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi has called on Arab countries to cut off oil supplies to the United States and to withdraw their assets from U.S. banks, WAKH reported. He added that the Israeli siege of Beirut is a "serious and unprecedented matter that the Arabs cannot disregard". Qaddumi said the Arabs must take every possible political, economic or military measure, for however long the conflict continues, so they can preserve their dignity.

Egyptian-Palestinian Relations

The Palestinian National Salvation Movement has called for the establishment of a provisional Palestinian government to be based in Cairo, according to an AL-AHRAM report cited by MENA. The paper said the organization has called on Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa to hold urgent consultations to form a national coalition government comprised of all Palestinian factions, including the PLO. The paper added that the movement's spokesman thanked President Husni Mubarak for welcoming the idea of a Palestinian government in Cairo.

Jordan

King Husayn departed for Moscow on 23 June to start an official visit to the Soviet Union, KUNA reported. Husayn will hold extensive talks with Soviet leaders on bilateral relations and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, according to official Jordanian sources cited by KUNA.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SALAH KHALAF: 'NO CHOICE BUT RESISTANCE'

PM230847 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jun 82 p 4

[Lucien George dispatch: "Abu Iyad's 'Limit'"]

[Text] Beirut -- "We are going to propose to the Lebanese committee that all our fighters be pulled back into the square formed by Sabra, Shatila, Al-Fakihani and Burj al-Barajinah -- in other words into our camps -- and that west Beirut be demilitarized so people will stop blaming us for the threat hanging over the capital. Let the Israelis come and confront us! I solemnly declare right here that if the Nationalist Movement and the Amal (the PLO's allies in the present battle) subscribe to this proposal, we will implement it."

In one of his many offices in the Al-Fakihani district Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], number two in Fatah and one of the five Palestinian Resistance leaders surrounded in Beirut with their troops, was completely calm. Outside on that morning of Monday, 21 June, shells were falling or being fired toward the Israeli lines.

"Our basic offer," Abu Iyad continued, "which is our political limit, is as follows: Israeli withdrawal to 10 km from Beirut, the clearing of the Damascus road and deployment of the Lebanese Army in west Beirut."

[Question] Does that include the camps?

[Answer] Around the camps, not in them, but there is no question of our surrendering and handing over our arms. If this solution, which is our final concession, is unacceptable to our Lebanese friends -- and enemies -- we will then offer to withdraw into our camps to launch the final battle there.

[Question] Why do you think the Israeli army halted when it had the Palestinian camps in Beirut within its grasp?

"Soviet Passiveness"

[Answer] In the hope of securing the same result -- our destruction -- through the Lebanese Army. Indeed, it would be infinitely more profitable for the Israelis to have Abu Ammar (Yasir 'Arafat) with his hands in the air or boarding a Soviet destroyer than having him dead among his fighters, but they will never secure that."

After attributing the resumption of the bombardments to the 'desire to terrorize our Lebanese partners," Abu Iyad added: "We have resisted the Israeli army more than any Arab army, and we have shown it was necessary to do so with men rather than with an air force and tanks, in which sphere the Israeli superiority is clear. President al-Asad would have done better to send 30,000 infantrymen -- the Arabs are all in the plot. As for Syria, it has taken fright....

"The Soviet attitude is even more inexplicable. We have questioned Moscow publicly and in secret. We have only received symbolic encouragement: 'We are with you, we are exerting pressure....' How can the Soviet Union show such passiveness when the United States is such a blatant party to the battle? I do not understand it."

"Whatever happens," Abu Iyad continued, "we have no choice but resistance to the end. We will carry out our historical duty, which is to prohibit the enemy to enter any area without fighting."

If we die, the Palestinian people will continue the struggle. The more people they kill, the more explosive the region will become. Our cause is greater than ourselves, and it explains our calmness and determination. None of us five leaders will leave, and people should stop planning escapes by Soviet or other ships because that would be the end of the Palestinian cause. We will not put up the white flag."

QADDUMI URGES OIL EMBARGO ON PRO-ISRAEL WEST

GF221449 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1340 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 22 Jun (WAKH) -- Faruq Qaddumi, the PLO Political Department head, has called on the oil-rich Arab countries to use the oil weapon against Western countries -- particularly the United States -- that support Israel.

In a statement to WAKH today, Qaddumi called on the Arabs to withdraw their assets from U.S. banks. He said the Arab countries must cut off oil to the United States before it is too late, particularly during the present critical stage when Israeli forces are beseiging Beirut and the Palestinian Revolution.

Qaddumi added: "The Israeli forces' siege of an Arab capital is a serious and unprecedented matter that the Arabs cannot disregard. They must take every possible measure -- political, economic and military -- however long the battle with the enemy continues and whatever the sacrifices so they can preserve their dignity."

The PLO Political Department head said the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is a beginning of the invasion of the entire Arab region and of direct Israeli interference in Arab affairs to establish a particular regime here and protect another regime there and overthrow a regime in this or that Arab country, in order to control the region's affairs and natural resources.

Qaddumi said the Arabs should unite and adopt all measures that can bring direct pressure on the United States to put an end to this vicious onslaught. Otherwise, the scheme of Sharon, Begin, Eytan and Shamir will be implemented in collusion with the United States, led by Reagan and Haig.

In conclusion, Abu al-Lutf [Farva Qaddumi] urged the Arabs to take decisive action against Israel and its allies; otherwise, the threat to the Arab nation and its future generations will be great.

'ARAFAT CALLS FOR INQUIRY INTO U.S. ARMS USE

NC230712 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has commented on statements made by U.S. Senator Charles Percy at his meeting with Arab ambassadors in Washington. Percy said the United States has given Philip Habib all powers, that it is trying to convince the Israelis to withdraw from Lebanon and that he, Percy, has stressed to the Israeli ambassador in Washington that U.S. arms should not be used in Lebanon.

Abu 'Ammar noted Senator Percy's good will and said Senator Percy had declared his views in support of the rights of our Palestinian people. However, the matter now requires real efforts to end the war which is being supported, managed and financed by the U.S. administration. There is no need for evidence that the Israeli aggressors are using U.S. arms in Lebanon to kill thousands of innocent Lebanese and Palestinian civilians and to destroy the Palestinian camps and Lebanese villages. This is in addition to the economic and political support the United States is providing to the Israeli aggressors.

An Israeli spokesman has said the war expenditure a week ago amounted to $1 billion. One may wonder who pays such an expenditure. Isn't it the United States that pays? The U.S. administration also used its veto in the Security Council to thwart the council's resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from Lebanon. Isn't this political protection a U.S. weapon to cover up, defend and encourage the aggression?

I invite Senator Percy to come with a fact-finding committee to see the sophisticated U.S. weapons and the advanced U.S. technology that are being used against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in Lebanon.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We appreciate Senator Percy's stances and views, particularly in this gloomy atmosphere [words indistinct] adherence to international principles and charters. His voice is a courageous one at this particular time. I hope other voices will join him in order for these voices to be heard by the U.S. administration, which still insists on encouraging and protecting the aggression and on denying the rights of the Palestinian people.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI ON IRAQI PEACE INITIATIVE

LD221502 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 22 Jun (TAP) -- Chedli Klibi, general secretary of the Arab League, has sent a cable to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, after he announced the Iraqi withdrawal from Iranian territory, expressing his and the Arab world's satisfaction with Iraq's determination -- heralded by this initiative -- to concentrate on the basic issue and devote its efforts to the battles being waged by the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanese people against the Zionist enemy.

Klibi goes on to say in his cable: While I extend to Your Excellency sincerest congratulations for this daring and praiseworthy decision stemming from a position of strength, I hope it will receive a good reaction from the Iranian side and will be a starting point for relations of cooperation and good neighborliness between the two countries on the basis of mutual respect and joint aspirations.

KLIBI CALLS FOR EEC SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

LD221650 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 22 Jun (TAP) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi sent a message on Monday evening to Leo Tindemans, EC Council of Ministers president relating to the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. In his message, Mr Klibi states among other things:

The Ten of Europe, who hurried to impose sanctions over the Malvinas affairs cannot fold their arms and be satisfied with a purely formal condemnation over Lebanon where deaths are far more numerous and damage far more substantial. They cannot passively watch this spectacular wrecking of the human values of civilization. If the Israeli plan is to be fully accomplished amidst the indifference of countries who are responsible for guarding international peace and security, the last hopes of weak peoples will disappear; the order on which peace has been built will be threatened. Relations between Arab states and the most influential states in the world, including those of Europe, are also in question.

Finally, Chedli Klibi expressed his hope that, as a logical sequel to condemnation of the Israeli aggression by various states, the Ten of Europe will take immediate and effective action.

VOP CRITICIZES ARAB REACTION TO ISRAELI INVASION

NC221445 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1350 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Unattributed comentary]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, the U.S. Defense Department intends to send a team of experts to the occupied land to study the Israeli military operations in Lebanon. The U.S. Defense Department has done well in trying to learn constantly.

However, the Arab defense ministries apparently do not need all the lessons which have been drawn and which can be drawn from the war in Lebanon, because their protest cables against the occupation of Lebanon are sufficient to sustain the big Arab armies in future fighting.

We wish valiant senior Arab officers would come to us to learn lessons that could be useful to them some day if Washington and Tel Aviv decide to mete out punishment on their capitals. If the senior Arab military officers come to us, they will find out that Israel has mobilized its entire army on one front, and has not yet been able to achieve its aims. If the senior Arab military officers come to us, they will learn how a small number of fighters who believe in Palestine were able to repulse a colossal Israeli attack. If the senior Arab military experts come to us -- if they are experts -- they will know how a popular war was able to withstand the Israeli aggression for 20 days, while the regular Arab armies could not have stood for more than 6 days or even 6 hours. Finally, if the senior Arab officers come to us, they will realize that the protests of 20 Arab foreign ministries were not at all sufficient to repulse the Israeli aggression for 20 seconds only.

'ARAFAT EXCHANGES MESSAGES WITH CASTRO

NC230637 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a personal message from Cuban President Fidel Castro regarding the serious situation resulting from the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The message was conveyed by the Cuban foreign relations minister, who arrived in Beirut yesterday and met with Brother Abu 'Ammar in the evening to discuss the developments in the situation on the local and world levels. The discussions also dealt with President Castro's role, in his capacity as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, to expose and confront the Zionist invasion and its crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Brother Abu 'Ammar gave the Cuban minister an important message for President Castro, and thanked him for coming to Beirut during the Zionist siege of the city,

BAHRAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR U.S., UK 22 JUNE

GF220912 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0615 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Manama, 22 Jun (WAKH) -- Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of foreign affairs, left Manama early today on a working visit to the United States and the United Kingdom.

The Gulf news agency WAKH was learned the Bahraini foreign minister will hold talks with Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, and a number of U.S. officials. He will also hold talks in London with Francis Pym; British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and Douglas Hurd, British minister of state of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The Bahraini minister's visit comes within the framework of Bahrain's action to confront the dangers ensnaring the Arab region, especially the tyrannical Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in Lebanon.

It is worth mentioning that Shaykh Mubarak made a quick visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia yeaterday. During this visit he delivered a message from His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, monarch of Saudi Arabia. The message pertained to an exchange of views on different issues of mutual interest.

The Bahraini foreign minister is accompanied by the director of the political department of the Foreign Ministry and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

KUWAIT

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH ERITREAN LEADER

LD222052 Kuwait KUNA in English 1709 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, June 22 (KUNA) -- Kuwait's deputy premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Tuesday met with the newly elected leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front Abdullah Idris Mohammad who is currently visiting Kuwait.

Idris said ater the meeting he briefed Shaykh as-Sabah on latest developments in the Eritrean arena and efforts launched to unite the three fronts seeking independence of Eritrea from Ethiopia. We praised Kuwait's traditional support for the Eritrean revolution and the rights of the Eritrean people saying that Shaykh as-Sabah fully comprehended the analysis of the situation in Eritrea.

The Eritrean delegation, which is on a tour of the Arab Gulf states, later met with the undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (?Rashid) ar-Rashid. Idris and an accompanying delegation have already visited Saudi Arabia, Syria and Iraq. The new leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front assumed the office three months ago replacing Ahmed Nasser who was removed and detained by the executive committee.

SHAYKH AS-SABAH TO VISIT EAST EUROPE, GREECE

LD231130 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1047 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Jun (KUNA) -- Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister and minister of information, today declared the Arab posture since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has not altered.

Replying to journalists' questions, he said: "The Arab response to Kuwait's call for convening an emergency meeting of the foreign ministers to discuss current conditions has remained within the limits of conditional approval." He added that only 11 Arab states "have responded to Kuwait's call; however, each state has its own conditions for attending the meeting."

Shaykh Sabah leaves this Sunday for Sofia, commencing an official visit including Bulgaria, Greece and Czechoslovakia and will last 1 week. During these visits he will hold talks with senior officials of these countries concentrating on bilateral relations and the Middle East question, its developments, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and international issues of mutual interest.

KUWAIT AIRWAYS TO RESUME FLIGHTS TO IRAQ

LD221308 Kuwait KUNA in English 1025 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Kuwait, June 22 (KUNA) -- The Kuwait Airways Corporation [KAC] will resume its flights between Kuwait and Baghdad as from July the second, an official announcement said here Tuesday.

KAC Chairman of the Board of Directors and Managing Director Ahmed Hamad al-Meshari stated that the KAC will resume its air route to Baghdad once every week. The Kuwait-Baghdad route has been suspended 21 months ago due to the Iraqi-Iranian war.

KUWAIT TIMES ON SOVIET ROLE IN MIDDLE EAST

LD221430 Kuwait KUNA in English 1118 GMT 22 Jun 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, June 22 (KUNA) -- Kuwait TIMES on a call for a Soviet role in the region: "Deep involvement of superpowers in the region's politics is not something quite desirable. But the reality of the situation is that one superpower, the United States, has equipped, with a deadly arsenal, a completely unscrupulous and atrocious Zionist entity which habitually goes berserk at will, disturbing peace in the region and raining death and destruction on the people. Under such circumstances, it is absolutely essential to fight back the aggression with comparable arms as well as determination. It is here that the Soviet role emerges as a much-needed factor.

"Now is the time to bring advanced Soviet weapons into the battle in order to add a dimension of purposefulness and effectiveness to the Soviet role in the Middle East. One of the ways to do it, as suggested by a Syrian spokesman yesterday, is the conclusion of a strategic alliance between the Soviet Union and Syria, in the same way as the U.S. has done with Israel.

"This measure alone will create a balance of power in the region, which is necessary and in the interest of the Soviet Union itself, considering the strategic importance of the region for the Soviet Union and the danger of its passing under the American-controlled Zionist influence completely. The present 20-year Syria-Soviet friendship treaty calling for "consultation" if either party was attacked, is not at all an effective instrument to respond to the needs of a critical situation."

OMAN

SOMALI MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

GF221725 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The Somali military delegation led by Deputy Defense Minister Brig Gen Ahmed (Suheil) 'Ali left the country today after a 6-day official visit. The delegation was seen off at As-Sib International Airport by Brig Gen Hassan Ihasan (Nasif), under secretary of the Ministry of Defense; the assistant chief of staff; the Somali ambassador to Oman; and officers from the sultan's armed forces.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES PLO, OTHER OFFICIALS

LD222154 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2100 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 22 Jun (SPA) -- Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met today with Khalid al-Hasan, PLO Central Committee member. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal also met separately with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti. The Arab situation, particularly the situation in Lebanon, was discussed at these meetings.

UAE

AL-'UTAYBAH ADDRESSES COUNCIL ON OIL POLICY

GF211203 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 21 Jun 82 pp 1, 22

[Excerpts] The UAE policy regarding the use of oil as a weapon, as decided by the president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, was clear and forceful, Dr Mani ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, said in Abu Dhabi yesterday.

Addressing the current term's last session of the Federal National Council (FNC), Dr al-'Utaybah said that the effectiveness of oil as a weapon was demonstrated in 1973. He said that the president would not hestiate to use it again, if necessary. Dr al-'Utaybah said, "We shall do it again in a way that wounds the enemy only and does not harm our friends."

Speaking on the debate on petroleum policy, Dr al-'Utaybah said that the ministry was aware of the nonrenewable character of the energy resources, and it was planning with that eventuality in mind. He said that the country produced oil according to its requirement, investment and foreign aid. He said that in 1977 the UAE was producing almost two million barrels a day, but had dropped to one million BPD in 1978.

About some members' demand to apply OPEC prices in the UAE, he said it would go against the national economic interest. "When OPEC started in the early 60s, the price was two dollars a barrel. It is now 34 dollars per barrel. Since then, however, our own local prices have increased only by 10 percent," he said.

As for the demand to sell UAE oil on the open market, Dr al-'Utaybah said, first of all, open market was not a "black market." "We cooperate with them, but not much. We give them our opinion and watch their trends to keep ourselves informed."

"The difference of 6 or 7 dollars between the open market price and that of the OPEC is not caused by oil itself as by other market and also political factors," he said. He did not accept the demand for UAE sales on the open market.

The FNC approved the government's oil policy and passed a resolution calling on the ministry to take all steps to organize production, distribution, sale and export of oil nationally and internationally.

Four items were on the agenda for discussion: federal draft law establishing the UAE custome council, petroleum policy, policy for agricultural and fishery and future development. Shaykh Zayid yesterday issued a federal decree announcing the closing of the FNC session.

SYRIAN MINISTER ASH-SHAR' DEPARTS 22 JUNE

GF220954 Doha QNA in Arabic 0856 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Jun (QNA) -- Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' left Abu Dhabi for home today at the end of a brief visit to the UAE, the last leg of a tour including Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar, during which he conveyed messages from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the leaders of the four countries. The messages dealt with the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and ways of confronting it.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi, the Syrian minister emphasized his country's stand in defending the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He declared: The Palestinian cause is the crux of Syrian policy, regardless of any events or developments. The link between the Palestinian cause and Syrian policy is firm and constant. Any attempt by the Arab nation's enemies to undermine the Syrian-Palestinian alliance is doomed to failure.

Ash-Shar' said the Syrian Government is currently seeking to develop the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty into a strategic alliance between the two countries to confront the Zionist-imperialist onslaught against the Arab nation, not only against Lebanon.

Ash-Shar' said the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is barbaric and unprecedented, and is aimed at bringing about the Arab nation's capitulation by demonstrating Zionism's Nazi and racist character in Lebanon.

In conclusion, the Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs denounced the U.S. role in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. He said the U.S. Government definitely had foreknowledge of this aggression and bears a special responsibility for all its results: the devastation and the undermining of the Middle East's stability and security.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD DELIVERS ANNIVERSARY SPEECH

EA222026 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The government and people of Democratic Yemen celebrate the 13th anniversary of the glorious 22 June corrective step tomorrow. On this occasion Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP Central Committee secretary general, Supreme People's Assembly Presidium and Council of Ministers chairman has made an important political speech on radio and television. Here is the text:

[Begin 'Ali Nasir Muhammad recording] Citizens, masses of our great Yemeni people. I am very pleased to convey to you on behalf of the Political Bureau, the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly Presidium and the Council of Ministers, warm congratulations on the 13th anniversary of the glorious 22 June corrective step, which we are celebrating [words indistinct] and in various places of work and production.

Brother citizens, regarding the Yemeni national cause, the varipus efforts we have already made for reunification of the Yemeni homeland on a peaceful and democratic basis have shown our sincere position on this noble cause, which has attracted the toiling masses in both parts of the homeland.

We are proud of our role in foiling more than one civil war (?promoted) by enemies who aimed to trade in the blood of the Yemeni people. We confirm we shall continue to work with sincerity to secure our homeland against all threats to its security, stability and progress. We shall continue with our responsible reunification efforts by peaceful and democratic means.

Brother citizens, regarding our relations with the states in our region, we have stressed more than once that we favor constructive relations on the basis of equality, coexistence, mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. In face of the new hostilities expressed by certain official circles, we can say quite frankly that our peaceful intentions and true wishes for security and stability in all countries of the region spring from our realization of the need to keep out of disputes and conflicts that do not serve the interests of our peoples.

For this reason we advise those circles to desist from provocation and hostile actions against our country. We prefer not to involve ourselves in bickering that diverts our attention from our principal causes and our principal enemy.

Brother citizens, for more than 2 weeks now the Zionist enemy has been waging a criminal fascist war in Lebanon with encouragement and backing from the United States. This war is aimed, on the enemy's own admission, at eliminating the Palestinian people and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, partitioning Lebanon and (?Arabizing) the Camp David accords. What is going on in Lebanon is an all-out war of aggression the barbarity and arrogance of which the world has not seen for decades.

The fighters of the joint Palestinian and Lebanese forces have demonstrated a high capacity for heroic steadfastness against the hordes of Zionist invaders. They have given a most splendid example of heroism and sacrifice, as the enemy himself has admitted. Israel has already waged four wars of aggression against the Arab people. This is the fifth war involving resistance by the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. In our country, the party and government leadership have taken certain measures in support of our brothers in the joint forces, thus fulfilling our pan-Arab obligations.

Lebanon will continue to be an Arab Lebanon regardless of the extent of the conspiracy. No force can destroy the Palestinian Revolution. Lebanon will be the graveyard of the invaders. There are many lessons and experiences to confirm this. Brothers and sisters, once again I salute you on this glorious anniversary and wish you further successes and victories. Thank you. [end recording]

PFLO SPOKESMAN RELEASES OFFICIAL STATEMENT

LD211722 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Aden, 21 Jun (ANA) -- The PFLO emphasized the continuity of its armed struggle and that it is waging all forms of militancy and national resistance to achieve its objectives.

A statement made by an official spokesman for the front at the conclusion of its general conference said the most outstanding national issue considered at the conference was a united Omani national front, considered by the conferees as an urgent national demand for mobilizing all potentials and capabilities, both human and material, in order to drive foreign military forces and bases out of the country.

The statement mentioned the extremely complicated Arab and international situation in which the conference was held, and said the Zionist invasion of Lebanon is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanese Nationalist Movement. It described this invasion as an imperialist-Zionist plan constituting a great danger to the future and destiny of the Arab national liberation movement, considering that the Palestinian Revolution is the central link of the Arab revolution.

It explained the conference stressed that it sides with the Palestinian Revolution and Lebanese Nationalist Movement in standing up to the Zionist-imperialist invasion. The conference also urged all Arab and international progressive nationalist forces to stand firmly on the side of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in order to foil the criminal conspiracy against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

It is noteworthy that the Omani people celebrated the 17th anniversary of the outbreak of the Omani revolution and the convening of the third general national conference. This occasion was also marked by other celebrations.

YAR

CHIEF OF STAFF RETURNS FROM SYRIA 22 JUNE

GF230600 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces, tonight received Lt Col 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff, who returned to San'a' tonight following a 2-day visit to Damascus. During the visit he delivered a message from Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to his brother, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, on the current Arab situation.

The chief of staff stated on arrival that he carries a reply letter from President Hafiz al-Asad to his brother, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces. He noted that during his audience with the Syrian president and his meetings with Syrian officials, he reviewed bilateral relations and the available means of our country's contribution to supporting fraternal Syria in confronting the Zionist aggressions and the tyrannical Zionist invasion of Lebanon, which is aimed at achieving Zionist expansionist ambitions in Arab territory and liquidating the Palestinian Resistance. The chief of staff described the outcome of his visit as successful and positive with regard to supporting the Arab confrontation of the Zionist enemy.

NDP HOLDS EXPANDED MEETING ON LEBANON SITUATION

JN220956 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The National Democratic Party [NDP] General Secretariat held an expanded meeting last night under NDP Secretary General Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. The meeting, which continued until the early hours of today, was attended by NDP secretaries from all governorates.

Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information and the NDP information secretary, has stated that, at the meeting, the secretary general explained in detail the topics President Muhammad Husni Mubarak dealt with during his meeting with the NDP's parliamentary groups yesterday morning. The topics covered, among other things, the situation on the Lebanese front and Egypt's efforts on the international level until an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is attained.

GHALI CONTINUES CONTACTS WITH U.S., EUROPE

JN221506 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 22 Jun (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, today stated that Egypt is continuing its contacts with the United States and European countries on the situation in Lebanon. He added that Egypt's stand on this issue is known and calls for supporting and backing the Palestinian people in their just cause. Ghali said Egypt is not imposing a solution on the Palestinians but it supports all the Palestinian measures and demands that may help them to regain their right to self-determination.

Dr Ghali explained that his contacts today with the British and Spanish ambassadors in Cairo dealt with the EEC stand on current events in Lebanon and the role the EEC may adopt to pressure Israel. His talks with the ambassadors, Dr Ghali added, also dealt with the Egyptian stand on Lebanon which President Husni Mubarak announced.

AL-AHALI URGES CHANGE IN FOREIGN POLICY

PM211449 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Philip Jallub column "Our Foreign Policy:" "We Befriended Those Who Are Hostile Toward Us"]

[Text] We are pursuing an Arab and foreign policy that is the envy of no one. We are an indivisible part of the Arab nation and yet we cannot move or even threaten to move a single soldier in case of an attack on any part of the Arab nation by Israel or the United States.

The problem is that for a third of a century aggression against Egypt or any Arab state has invariably been committed by Israel with the support or the connivance of the United States or the rest of the Western allies.

We have not as yet announced the abolition of the renowned slogan "We befriend those who befriend us and profess enmity toward those who are hostile toward us." Yet by some ironic fate we find ourselves in the same trench as our enemies and our guns aimed at our friends and sometimes at the sons of our nation. Meanwhile we officially declare through our foreign minister (less than 2 months ago) that we are prepared to implement the joint Arab defense pact only with the countries of the Arab Gulf, whence the real "danger" threatening the Arab nation emanates because there is no longer any danger from the northeast (Israel), according to the minister. This was at a time when Israel was occupying all the Palestinian territory and the Syrian Golan, before it invaded Lebanon a few days ago to annihilate all the Palestinians and the Lebanese.

It was we who in a moment of "inspiration" invented the slogan "diversification of sources of armament" so that no foreign country would have control over our free will and political decision. It then transpired that "diversification" meant dividing up the arms deals equally between the competing American companies and other companies within the Western alliance.

It also became evident that these arms arrive in quantities determined by the producers and on the condition that they be used only to repel the long-awaited Soviet aggression.

Some people might think that we want to mobilize our army and declare war on Israel so Egypt would reaffirm its national and pan-Arab role as well as its national independence. But such folly or fancy certainly did not cross our mind. All we want to assert is that there is a basic fault in our foreign policy that must be rectified. Our genuine and vital interests are on one side and our obligations, or practical "involvements," are on the opposite side.

If rectifying the damage done by some economist necessitated holding an economic conference to be attended by all those who support or oppose the government, then the rectification of the errors in our foreign policy requires the convening of a conference for all national forces, both those in opposition and progovernment forces. It is impossible to separate the economic from the political, and it is impossible for Egypt to continue with such a policy.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY MEETS ON LEBANON CRISIS

PM211501 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 19 Jun 82 p 8

[Excerpt] Members of the First General Congress of the Socialist Labor Party have sent a telegram to struggler Yasir 'Arafat hailing "the Palestinian Revolution's struggle against blatant Israeli aggression."

The party members present and the guests, including NPUG [National Progressive Unionist Grouping] Politburo member Mansur Hasan, applauded loudly when Socialist Labor Party leader Engineer Ibrahim Shukri in his opening speech called for ending the state of emergency and the immediate release of all detainees. Meanwhile Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram 'Ubayd and Minister of State for the People's Assembly and Consultative Council Muhammad Rashwan remained silent and did not applaud. There was also loud applause in the hall when President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's name was mentioned, while there was a terrible silence when former President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's name was mentioned.

There were loud cheers from party members and chants of "Palestine is Arab.... Down with Zionism..., and Long live Arab Egypt" when Ibrahim Shukri talked about the blatant aggression against Lebanon. He called for convening an "Arab summit" to discuss the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and renewed the party's call for the immediate withdrawal of the Egyptian ambassador from Israel. He said "if the Egyptian prime minister says the government will do what it sees fit in Egypt's interest, we believe that withdrawing the ambassador is in Egypt's interest." Shukri said: "By using the veto against the request for the withdrawal of Israeli forces, the United States is in fact causing harm to itself. The whole world knows Israel could not have done what it did without implicit U.S. approval."

At the end of its meeting the congress issued several recommendations. It said it intends to call for a popular conference, to which all the political parties and popular organizations in the other Arab countries will be invited, in order to confront the Zionist danger. The congress appealed to Iraq and Iran to stop the fighting between them and to direct their forces toward repelling the Israeli aggression. The congress called for strict adherence to the policy of nonalignment and restoration of the balance in Egypt's relations with the superpowers, which calls for exchanging ambassadors again between Egypt and the Soviet Union. The congress also stressed the need to suspend diplomatic relations, halt the normalization measures with Israel and end the autonomy talks.

The congress renewed the party's demand to end the state of emergency, to abolish all laws restricting public and individual freedoms and democratic practices, and to lift restrictions on political parties.

PRESIDENT VISITS FRONT, DISCUSSES WITHDRAWAL

JN221214 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 22 Jun (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, has visited the central sector of the battlefront with the Iranian enemy. During his tour, the president held a series of meetings with the commanders of the military units and formations in that sector. He discussed the arrangements for the withdrawal of their forces from Iranian territory to the international border between Iraq and Iran.

The president performed afternoon prayers in the Saddam Husayn mosque in Qasr-e Shirin. He beseeched Almighty God to guard this nation from misfortune and grant it victory over its enemies and the enemies of Islam.

President Saddam Husayn spent last night in the city of Ba'qubah as part of an inspection visit to the Diyala Governorate.

COMMUNIQUE NO 750: 11 IRANIANS, 5 IRAQIS KILLED

JN221640 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1607 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Communique No 750 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 22 June 1982]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Although our heroic armed forces are continuing to abide by the contents of the historic speech given by President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, on 20 June, and the Revolution Command Council statement issued on 10 June, enemy armed forces shelled our units in the operational sectors with artillery and fired at them using various kinds of weapons. Thus, our forces were compelled to answer the fire in order to silence enemy guns and sources of fire. Several groups of enemy forces attempted to move closer to our positions but our forces confronted them valiantly pounding them with various weapons. Enemy losses for last night and today amounted to 11 men killed, a number of men taken prisoner and 1 vehicle and 2 hardware stockpiles destroyed.

Our sacrifices were five martyrs in all sectors and of one vehicle damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 June 1982

PRESS WARNS IRAN AGAINST APPROACHING BORDER

JN230745 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 23 Jun (INA) -- The Iraqi press has warned the Iranian enemy that Iraq's people and great army will crush any attempt to approach Iraq's borders and that the Iraqi people will not allow the Tehran rulers to tread on one particle of their sacred soil.

In two editorials today on the Tehran rulers' rejection of Iraq's initiative to cease fire and withdraw its forces from Iran, the newspapers ATH-THAWRAH and AL-JUMHURIYAH say this rejection will be met with further obstinate struggle and effort. ATH-THAWRAH describes the Iranian rejection as insistence on the aggressive trend against Iraq and the Arab nation as well as blatant interference in Iraq's internal affairs with a view to impeding its development and prosperity.

The paper points out the Iraqi leadership knew from previous experience with these ignorant rulers that the Iranian regime would reject this responsible initiative as it had rejected all Iraq's positive initiatives before and after the war.

ATH-THAWRAH indicates that Khomeyni's rejection of Iraq's initiative reaffirms the true nature of the Iranian regime which came to power in emergency and suspect circumstances according to foreign plans and strategic calculations serving the interests of various international forces. It adds this regime has opposed Iraq and his revolutionary experiment. It says the aid extended to the Tehran rulers by the Zionist-U.S. quarters and some treasonous Arab rulers proves there are international powers which have an interest in the war against Iraq continuing.

Concluding ATH-THAWRAH stresses the Iranian enemy will find every particle of Iraq's soil a spear implanted in its chest and a sword gouging out its eyes once it tries to approach our borders. The Iraqi people and their great army will bury the new Hulagu before he can breathe Iraq's air.

INA REPORTS ANGER, UNREST IN SYRIAN CITIES

JN181928 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 18 Jun (INA) -- Syrians arriving here today said tension prevails in Damascus and all other Syrian cities because of the defeatist position of Hafiz al-Asad's regime regarding the confrontation with the Zionist enemy.

The arrivals asserted the anger spread to the so-called Peoples Assembly when its speaker, Mahmud az-Zu'bi, was punched during a quarrel in the assembly as it discussed the situation in the light of the Zionist aggression against Lebanon.

The defense squads meanwhile intensified their vigilance to confront a possible popular uprising.

VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES LESOTHO FOREIGN MINISTER

JN201208 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1124 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Jun (INA) -- Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf here today received Vitus Mmoki Molapo, the foreign minister of Lesotho, and the members of his delegation.

The vice president welcomed the delegation and said the visit will contribute to developing bilateral relations. He also emphasized Iraq's support for liberation issues in the world and the African nations' struggle against imperialism and racism and for freedom and independence.

Molapo conveyed the greetings of King Moshoeshoe II to President Saddam Husayn and confirmed that the king will attend the seventh summit conference of nonaligned heads of state and government which will be held in Baghdad in September. He also stressed his country's interest in this important conference.

The Lesotho foreign minister also commended Iraq's continuous initiatives for and response to international efforts to end the war with Iran by peaceful means. He praised Iraq's important role in the Nonaligned Movement for the sake of mankind and world peace.

The Lesotho foreign minister praised Iraq's great progress in all fields and wished it continued progress and prosperity.

The discussion during the meeting dealt with means to develop bilateral relations for their common interest.

Statement Issued

JN221853 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Jun 82

["Text" of press release issued in Baghdad at the conclusion of a visit to Iraq by a Lesotho delegation headed by Foreign Minister Vitus Mooki Molapo on 22 June 1982]

[Test] 1. At the Iraqi Government's invitation, an official and party delegation headed by Vitus Mooki Molapo, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, visited Iraq 15-21 June 1982.

2. The Lesotho foreign minister and his delegation were accorded a cordial reception reflecting the existing relations of friendship between the two countries. The Lesotho foreign minister was received by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf.

3. Talks were held between Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and the Lesotho foreign minister in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding. Talks dealt with bilateral relations and the two sides expressed their sincere desire to develop and strengthen these relations so as to serve the two peoples' joint interests. Talks also dealt with the situation in the Arab region, regional and international issues of common interest and African Arab relations. The two sides stressed the need to strengthen Arab-African cooperation and affirmed that the Arab nation's relations with the peoples of Africa are rooted in their common history, that they continue to thrive on present and will increase in importance in the future.

4. The Iraqi side explained the situation in the Arab Gulf region, the developments in the confrontation with Iran, the serious situation resulting from its aggression against Iraq, its continued violation of the principles of good-neighborliness and peaceful coexistence and its disregard for Iraq's legitimate rights and sovereignty over its territory and waters. The Iraqi side also explained the results of the international endeavors being made to solve the Iraq-Iran dispute and reiterated support for the current efforts on various international levels to bring about a cease-fire and reach a speedy solution through negotiations among the parties concerned so as to ensure their just and legitimate rights and establish a basis for coexistence, good-neighborly relations and cooperation among the states in the region.

The Iraqi side explained Iraq's initiatives to resolve the dispute in response to international endeavors. The latest of such initiatives has been the Revolution Command Council's decision issued on 10 June 1982 which included Iraq's readiness to immediately cease fire and end all hostilities as soon as Iran agreed to cease fire. Iraq also announced its readiness to begin withdrawing its armed forces from all occupied Iranian territory where the Iraqi forces are deployed to defend Iraqi territory, and to return to the international border within a maximum period of 2 weeks.

The Lesotho side appreciated the Iraqi position and expressed Lesotho's stand alongside Iraq in its war with the Iranian enemy. The delegation praised President Saddam Husayn's speech on 20 June 1982 in which he declared that Iraqi forces would withdraw to the international border, thus making clear his government's firm desire to resolve the dispute by peaceful means.

5. The Lesotho delegation expressed its profound condemnation of the treacherous Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations, regarding it as a criminal act revealing again the Zionist expansionist nature, which aims at robbing the Arab nation and the developing states of their rights to use nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

6. Discussing the situation in the Arab region, the two sides strongly condemned the racist Zionist aggression against the Arab nation and affirmed that a permanent peace cannot be achieved without complete withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all occupied Arab territories and restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to their land and to establish their indpendent national state on Palestinian soil under their sole legitimate representative, the PLO. The two sides strongly condemned the recent Zionist aggression against Lebanon which constituted a violation of Lebanese territorial integrity and sovereignty and which was aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Revolution and strking at the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. The two sides demand that the cease-fire should be seriously and accurately observed and that the Zionist invasion forces must immediately and unconditionally withdraw from Lebanon.

7. The two sides affirmed the importance of continuing the policy of nonalignment and decided to cooperate and work for the complete success of the seventh conference of the nonaligned heads of state and government to be held in Baghdad in September 1982.

8. The two sides expressed their extreme concern over tension in various parts of the world and expressed their condemnation of the policy of racial discrimination practiced by the Government of South Africa. They asserted that their governments are determined to continue to work in the various international organizations particularly the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement with the aim of ending racial discrimination and liberating Namibia. The two sides reaffirmed their solidarity with the national liberation movement to liberate South Africa. They expressed concern over the escalation of tension in Africa thus encouraging foreign intervention and threatening the African Continent. The two sides, therefore, are of the opinion that disputes should be resolved through dialogue.

9. The Lesotho foreign minister expressed his appreciation and gratitude for the hospitality accorded to him and his delegation during their stay in Iraq.

Delegation Departs

JN221421 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jun (INA) -- Vitus Mooki Molapo, foreign minister of Lesotho, and his delegation today left Baghdad for home at the conclusion of a week-long visit to Iraq. During the visit the delegation held discussions with several officials here on promoting relations between Iraq and Lesotho in various fields. The Lesotho minister asserted his country's desire to develop relations with Iraq, pointing out Lesotho's decision to participate in the nonaligned summit scheduled to be held in Baghdad in September.

PERUVIAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER ARRIVES

JN230843 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jun (INA) -- Gen Leonidas Rodriguez, leader of the Peruvian Socialist Party, arrived in Baghdad this morning on a visit to Iraq at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command.

Rodriguez and his delegation will hold talks with the National Command comrades on promoting bilateral party relations.

Gen Leonidas Rodriguez was received upon arrival by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, director of the National Command's Foreign Relations Bureau.

KING HUSAYN DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW VISIT 23 JUNE

LD231014 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0948 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Amman, 23 Jun (KUNA) -- The monarch of Jordan, King Husayn, today left here on his way to Moscow to start an official visit to the Soviet Union.

Official sources here said King Husayn will hold extensive talks with Soviet leaders during the visit dealing with the current developments in the Middle East in general and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in particular, as well as with bilateral relations.

The king of Jordan is accompanied on this visit by an official delegation which includes senior state officials.

AL-AHRAM INTERVIEW WITH CROWN PRINCE HASAN

PM221331 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 20 Jun 82 p 6

[Interview granted by Crown Prince Hasan to Afkar al-Kharadili -- date, place not given]

[Excerpt] AL-AHRAM: Do you agree with the suggestion that the superpowers are redrawing the map of the area and that those implementing this are Israel in participation with certain Arab countries, foremost of which is Syria?

Prince Hasan: There are three hot spots in this area, two of them urgent and the third of a deferred nature. The first hot spot lies in the northern part of Arabia, that is southern Lebanon and the occupied Palestinian territory. We find here, for the first time, the problem of the Security Council being unable to implement the resolutions on a cease-fire and withdrawal of forces.

It is being said that the superpowers could agree on a new idea of spheres of influence as regards the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Syrian position. [as published] After the Fes summit we found that those countries implicitly agreed with Israel on many things, including supporting Iran against Iraq, closing bridges to the occupied territories and thus forgetting the Arab presence in those areas, as well as continuing to play havoc in Lebanon. There were continuing attempts by the four-man Arab mediation committee to expand the role of the Syrian forces on Lebanese territory, but Syria remained till the end. [as published]

In the light of the Syrian withdrawal before the Israeli advance in the past few days one gets the impression of a Syrian prepardeness to accept the proposed formulas, but again within a selfish intent as far as Lebanon's future is concerned. I think if we go back to recent incidents in Tripoli we will find there is a clear Syrian role in northern Lebanon. Also, prior to what became known as the missile crisis in Al-Biqa', there was a meeting between the Israeli chief of staff and the Finnish and Austrian UN Force commanders. Following this meeting Eytan said that northern Lebanon was as important as southern Lebanon as far as Isral was concerned. He asked the Austrian and Finnish generals to convey this to the Syrian defense minister.

Events then developed with the introduction of Syrian missiles into Lebanon in order to "provoke Israel" in southern Lebanon. We find the missile crisis was one of the contributing factors to the general strategic consensus reached on bringing Syria out of the relative isolation in which it has found itself in the past years together with the steadfastness and confrontation states. Through Philip Habib's shuttle diplomacy Syria has become involved in the political future of Lebanon and the area.

The second hot spot is Iran. As I said, it is very surprising to see Syrian-Israeli cooperation in the Iran-Iraq field and the Iran-Gulf area as well as Syrian-Israeli cooperation in the third hot spot, where Ethiopia and Sudan are in confrontation; that is on the Red Sea, whose future is linked to notions of polarization between the steadfastness and confrontation countries, the countries of the area involved, and the silent majority in the area.

Arab Absence From the Area

I think the superpowers have particular views on the area. There is also a disregard of events occurring there and of minor wars. The belief is that events themselves will shape the future of the area. On the other hand, there is a great Arab absence as far as these plans are concerned and there is a shortcoming in dealing with problems and an ineffective response to the crises imposed, whereas what is required is an effective initiative.

Unless we can find such an effective initiative within a common Arab strategy, I do not think our ability to confront the situation in those three spots will develop much in the foreseeable future.

AL-AHRAM: What about the oil weapon? Why is it not being used in the present circumstances, when we saw its effectiveness following the 1973 war?

Prince Hasan: I believe the oil weapon is the weapon of capital. With regard to the real Arab weapon at this stage, it could be the weapon of capital more than oil. When we look at the East European countries' debts to the Western banks we find that Poland's debt alone is more than $27 billion. I believe the only element on which the Versailles club (the West European economic group plus Japan) depends in dealing with these strang and exceptional conditions is Arab capital.

The question is how much the Arabs understand these facts and try to influence them. If we, as an oil group and as part of OPEC, are actually capable of influencing the capital effect of oil resources, I believe this influence can be exercised by asking the following basis questions:

First, what is the cost of supporting Israel vis-a-vis the weight of Arab capital, and how far is the weight of this capital involved in the world economy? While Israel now declares that it has a deficit of $22 billion, it continues with a settlement policy in which the cost of establishing one settler in occupied territory exceeds $50,000.

I believe things will remain extremely difficult until there is an Arab economic and political strategy asserting that Arab capital is actually Arab and does not belong to this or that state or to this or that group of states within the larger Arab framework.

Conditions in 1973 were different. There was the late Saudi King Faysal, who was able to impose his will and personality on the Arab group and therefore on Arab oil. There is great hope today that in similar circumstances King Fahd can also impose his personality on international economic circles to drive home the fact that the economic balance in this world favors not only the world Zionist movement in its management of international economic operations but also the Arab group. That is if the Arab group can understand the real economic and political challenges threatening the existence of the Western world.

Israel and Nuclear Weapons

The second question that must be asked is the nuclear question: Can the Arab group expose Israel's nuclear capability in the present conditions, where we see a state marching on the area with sophisticated weapons exceeding in quality and quantity all that the Arab arsenal contains? Can the Arab group influence the Western circles supporting this new nuclear situation by asking a basic security question: Will Israel gradually become a new great nuclear power in the area, and if so why?

I think that this security situation is a basic question. More so than partial guarantees or peacekeeping forces in Lebanon or the Sinai or anywhere else in the area. Therefore, the question is not just whether we can use the oil weapon but rather whether we can use the economic weapon in its modern concept. Second, can we exploit or use the security weapon to clarify Israel's real strength these days?

AL-AHRAM: In Jordan's opinion, how should the Arab countries deal with the U.S. policy of supporting and backing Israel?

Prince Hasan: I believe the absence of an Arab strategy was evident last year when the F ummit was suspended as a resul+ of the so-called steadfastness and confrontation states' insistence on rejecting any joint Arab political, strategic or military formula that would consolidate the Arab presence in the occupied territories, strengthen Jordan and, consequently, preserve Lebanon's independence. The Lebanese problem was one of the problems to be discussed at that meeting. As a result, we were exposed, Lebanon was exposed and Israeli forces are at the outskirts of Beirut. It is clear from Israeli public statements that Jordan has become exposed.

I believe Jordan's role in the coming days depends on a political point: It depends on Arab consensus, or at least the consensus of the silent majority of Arab countries. Unless the Arab states agree together to shoulder their common responsbility, the whole Arab world will have no role to play, and Jordan will have no role even as a state directly faced with what is taking place in the occupied territories and in the forefront in confronting these facts and the Israeli march. The role will be no more than an attempt at self-defense, which is the least that can be done.

AL-AHRAM: What are the latest developments with regard to your request for arms from the United States? Is it true you fear a Syrian provocation against Jordan? Do you intend to give security assistance to the Gulf states?

Prince Hasan: We have submitted no request to the United States. As for the U.S. defense secretary's visit, it was natural that there should be discussion of military requirements. But I believe that after the AWACS affair with Saudi Arabia the "Israeli lobby" is intent on starting a new battle with the U.S. administration, which it will seek to win before the congressional elections in November. It is observed that the leader of this campaign is Senator Kennedy, who has said Jordan must be involved in the peace process. But he said there will be a ban on U.S. arms to Jordan unless it becomes involved in what he called the peace experiment.

Obviously any state getting involved in a genuine peace process must be able to fully shoulder its military responsibilities and its self-defense. I think we must continue to bear in mind the Syrian concentrations on the Jordanian borders in 1980 and previously in 1970 and the continued threat to Jordan from extremist parties rejecting any concept of peace and stability in the area.

What is strange is that the "Zionist lobby" agrees with extremism in general in this area, be it Iranian or Arab extremism, hoping to weaken Jordan as part of the silent majority, including the Gulf states, with which we sympathize and cooperate to the maximum.

I believe that defending Jordanian identity is not an end in itself. But the general desire is to defend moderation and Arab existence. Our only fault in this situation could be that we refuse to sign agreements with this or that superpower. Rather we believe after bitter experience, most significant of which was the 1958 experiment and the Baghdad pact experiment, that Arab identity should be preserved by the Arabs through collective self-reliance, that East is East and West is West and that the Arabs should be Arabs.

AL-AHRAM: It has been reported that the GCC states have decided to take stronger measures against Syria if it continues to support Iran. Do you believe Syria has been cut down to size as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon?

Prince Hasan: One does not wish an Arab state to be cut down to size as a result of an Israeli invasion. One also feels genuine pain because of the loss of life Syria suffered in the face of a U.S. arsenal greater in quantity and quality than the Soviet weapons Syria uses.

With regard to cutting down to size, I believe the Syrian role required these days is far removed from what we have seen in recent developments in Lebanon. The required Syrian role should be an objective role that would lead Syria to self-appraisal and to a critical look at all the actions which avoid serving the Palestine problem, let down the Palestinian movement, or avoid playing the required fundamental role -- a role of having mutual respect with the superpowers in view of their weight and influence -- a role that will lead to [sentence left unfinished].

Yet I believe that the GCC action toward Syria should look objectively at the Syrian attitude to Iran, Arab rights, and the future wich will result from this strange stand of supporting Iran and the Syrian position in the Lebanese-Palestinian arena.

AL-AHRAM: Was an Iraqi peace plan submitted to His Majesty King Husayn by [Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister] Tariq 'Aziz, and has anything been done about this plan?

Prince Hasan: There are only international moves to discuss the developments of the Gulf war at the Security Council. There are no Iraqi plans; there is only the demand for the need to respect Arab rights in the Gulf. I believe the recent Iraqi unilateral cease-fire move and readiness to withdraw from Iranian territory is highly appreciated. But the Iranian plan is evidently to expand the sphere of influence in parts of the Arab homeland, particularly the northern part of the Gulf.

AL-AHRAM: King Husayn congratulated Egypt on the recovery of the Sinai, a gesture that was appreciated by the Egyptian people and revived the hopes of restoring Arab solidarity. Was the Moroccan foreign minister's visit to Cairo coordinated with Jordan?

Prince Hasan: I do not think that there was coordination in this step. Offical relations between Egypt and the Arab countries have not been resumed, but Sultan Qabus' visit to Cairo set a precedent. I think the Egyptian leadership was clear in this regard. I believe what is important in looking at the future of Arab relations is that we should not go back to the old system of severing relation and then at another time mending them. We should rather concentrate on the context of these relations in connection with all aspects of the Arab conflict.

AL-AHRAM: Do you believe that the time has come to coordinate with Egypt now that the situation in the Middle East has been exacerbated?

Prince Hasan: Coordination is multifaceted, but I believe such coordination should not become a target for exploitation by opportunist Arab politicians in the area or by the Israelis.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 22-23 JUNE

Joint Forces Ambush Convoy

NC221249 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1150 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Statement issued by the joint forces Central Command military spokesman on 22 June]

[Text] Units from the joint forces operating behind enemy lines prepared an ambush for enemy convoys on the Tyre-An-Naqurah road. One of these convoys passed by our ambushing unit which fired at them with all their weapons, instantly killing 5 enemy troops and wounding 15 others; fire broke out in a number of vehicles. Our joint forces are fighting everywhere against the invading fascists.

Al-Mansuriyah Fighting Reported

NC221510 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1457 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Statement issued by the joint forces Central Command military spokesman on 22 June]

[Text] The enemy is still continuing to attack in the direction of Al-Mansuriyah and Bhamdun under an intensive cover of fire from aircraft, artillery and rocket launchers. Our forces are now clashing with the enemy forces around Al-Mansuriyah. The joint forces destroyed eight enemy tanks, 12 armored vehicles, and caused no less than 100 killed and wounded in the ranks of his forces.

Beirut Car Bomb Kills 2

NC221623 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] According to security sources in Beirut, a great explosion took place in Al-Wahdah al-Wataniyah Street branching off Verdun near the traffic police station at 1630 [1430 GMT] today. A boobytrapped Buick bearing license number 150190 exploded. Two persons inside the car were killed and four pedestrians were wounded.

Israeli Air Raids, Shelling

NC221709 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 June 82

[Excerpt] Israeli warplanes overflew the capital several times today. They bombed the southern suburbs, particularly Burj al-Barajinah, Hayy as-Sullum and the surrounding areas. The hostile planes are flying now in the skies of Beirut and bombing the same areas in successive raids. This is accompanied by a concentrated naval bombardment. Israeli warships, which are continuing their bombardment, can be seen in the high seas. Moreover, the same areas are being subjected to continuous artillery shelling.

On the other side, Israeli warplanes have not stopped their raids on the Syrian positions in the mountains. They concentrated their bombing on the Syrian positions in 'Alayh, Suq al-Gharb, Bhamdun and Hammanah. They also carried out intensive sorties over Dahr al-Abydar and Al-Madayrij. At 1600 [1400 GMT] Israeli warplanes strafed the outskirts of Al-Mutayn. The warplanes are still flying over Duhur ash-Shuwayr, Biskinta and Btighrin.

Israeli forces today tried to advance along the 'Alayh-Bhamdun axis to cut the Beirut-Damascus highway in the area up to Al-Mudayrij and Dahr al-Baydar. Although there is insufficient official information on this armored car attack, there were reports this afternoon that the Israeli forces have entered (Mansuriyat Bhamdun) after clashing with the Syrian forces in the area. In the meantime, Israeli warplanes strafed the Syrian positions in the mountain areas in Hammanah, Al-Madayrij and Dahr al-Baydar.

Syrian and Israeli forces traded artillery fire in Suq al-Gharb and 'Alayh, where the Israeli forces are trying to advance from 'Ayn Zhilta toward Al-Mudayrij. According to security reports this morning, the Israeli shelling included the areas of (Duhar 'Alayh), Suq al-Gharb hills and perimeter, Hammanah, Al-Mutayn, (Mansuriyat Bhamdun), (Bhamdun ad-Day'ah), Bkhishtay and Al-'Abbadiyah. The shelling was extended to cover Al-Mudayrij, Dahr al-Baydar, (Dayr al-Harf) and Hammanah hills.

Security sources said Israeli warplanes strafed Burj al-Barajinah and(Duhur 'Alayh)this afternoon when violent artillery and rocket shelling was being directed at the axes in the mountain.

U.S. Embassy Closes

NC222048 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] There have been new developments which are cause for concern. Following in the steps of the British Embassy, the U.S. Embassy in west Beirut has halted all its activities. It announced this decision this afternoon.

The U.S. Embassy has issued a statement saying that it has ceased all activities in the embassy in west Beirut and that, therefore, it will no longer be able to help or protect U.S. citizens if they do not leave the western sector of the Lebanese capital. The statement added that a ship will evacuate all U.S. citizens who wish to leave Lebanon from Juniyah harbor in the eastern area of the capital.

Syrians Fighting in Tripoli

NC231040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1020 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Dear listeners: I have just received the following report: It is reported that the security situation in Tripoli has exploded between the popular resistance and the Syrian forces. There are exchanges of rockets and artillery shelling between (Ba'l Muhsin) and At-Tabbanah. This escalation is a result of the Syrian provocations of the popular resistance during the night.

Israeli, Syrian Tank Battles

NC231131 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The intensity of artillery and tank shelling between the Syrians and the joint forces in Al-Qammatiyah on the one hand and the Israelis in Bdadun on the other has increased. This shelling began early in the morning, but its intensity increases and decreases from time to time.

It was reported from the areas of Bhamdun, Suq al-Gharb, Dahr al-Baydar, and Al-Mudayrij that the Syrians and the Israelis exchanged shelling between 0930 to 1030 [0730 to 0830 GMT]. They resumed the shelling a while ago.

The Israeli forces in the areas of Kafr Nabrakh and Dayr al-Qamar began shelling the areas of 'Alayh, Bhamdun, and Al-Mudayrij. It was noticed that while doing so, the Israelis were setting up fortifications in An-Mansuriyah, Bhamdun and Duhur al-'Ibadiyah.

In the western part of Al-Biqa', tank battles were fought between the Syrians and the Israelis east of Buhayrat al-Qir'awn. These battles resulted, according to the Israeli sources, in two Syrians killed and several others injured and, according to Syrian sources, in five Israelis killed and two tanks destroyed.

Israel accused Syria of having begun the attack when its soldiers tried to advance to an area occupied by the Israelis. It is worth noting that an Israeli tank and infantry company moved from the western part of Al-Biqa' to Kamid al-Lawz.

PLO DISENGAGEMENT PLAN IN BEIRUT REPORTED

NC230619 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Reports speak of a PLO plan for lifting the siege of Beirut and its suburbs. Palestinian sources have said Saudi Arabia has communicated to the resistance Israel's approval through the United States of a disengagement in the areas around Beirut for a distance of 5 kilometers. The sources expect that in the first stage the Lebanese will be assigned the task of separation in accordance with a timetable to apply the measures which the National Salvation Council will agree upon after securing Arab and U.S. guarantees for their implementation.

'ARAFAT WANTS SENATE INQUIRY OF U.S. ARMS USE

NC222317 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat last night expressed his hope that U.S. Senator Charles Percy will chair a committee to investigate the use of U.S. sophisticated weapons and technology against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

On the other side, the Palestinian News Agency WAFA has requested the Soviet Union intervene in the Middle East, even if less than the U.S. intervention by stages.

UN ENVOY SAYS SYRIAN MANDATE NOT TO BE RENEWED

NC222153 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] In an interview with U.S. television tonight [Lebanese UN delegate] Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni said the Lebanese Government has informed the United Nations and the Arab League that it will not renew the mandate of the Syrian deterrent forces in Lebanon. He added that the Lebanese Government has been on record for over 1 and 1/2 years now against any foreign presence. He explained: Our government, like any other, aspires for the establishment of a Lebanon belonging to the Lebanese alone. However, he doubted the possibility of taking measures that will end the Syrian and Israeli presence lest this should lead to a long and joint presence of the forces of these two states in Lebanon. [sentence as heard]

Envoy Denies Report

NC230844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] A foreign news agency has carried statements attributed to permanent Lebanese UN delegate Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni to a U.S. television network to the effect that Lebanon has given the Arab League a request for the withdrawal of the Arab Deterrent Forces from Lebanon. Ambassador Tuwayni has outlined that his statements have been distorted and that the fact is that a U.S. television network asked him whether Lebanon has requested, as reported in some U.S. papers, the withdrawal of the deterrent forces. He replied that Lebanon had presented to the Arab followup committee over 1 year ago an integrated security plan providing for the Lebanese Army to gradually replace the deterrent forces. Therefore, the foreign news agency's dispatch is wrong.

SARKIS INFORMED OF ISRAELI CEASE-FIRE DECISION

NC221828 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Shortly before 1800 today, the U.S. endeavors to achieve a cease-fire succeeded as a result of U.S. envoy Philip Habib's contacts with Washington.

U.S. Ambassador Dillon, envoy Habib and Draper have communicated this decision to President Sarkis at his residence in Al-Yarzah, where all of them are now meeting.

AL-WAZZAN ON 22 JUNE SALVATION COUNCIL MEETING

NC221222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] It has just been reported that U.S. envoy Philip Habib left the Presidential Palace at 1250 [1050 GMT] and briefly said: I have nothing to say.

The National Salvation Council meeting ended at 1330. Prime Minister al-Wazzan made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Al-Wazzan] We resumed the contacts today and felt that there has been important progress that was unanimously expressed. We hope this view or this stand will be followed up as a result of the contacts we are holding. We will resume the meeting tomorrow. A meeting may be held this afternoon if the situation warrants.

[Question] What did you ask of Philip Habib when you summoned him?

[Al-Wazzan] We notified him of one stance agreed upon by the committee. It may be a start of the required solution and of ending the situation which we are living through in these critical hours.

[Question] Tension in the security situation appeared today. Are you seeking a new cease-fire agreement?

[Al-Wazzan] We are constantly seeking a cease-fire and a respect for the cease-fire.

[Question] Was the discussion confined to the cease-fire?

[Al-Wazzan] The discussion dealt with several questions.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, are you satisfied with the picture?

[Al-Wazzan] We hope that the Lebanese people would be satisfied along with us. We will not relax before the Lebanese people relax. [end recording]

NATIONAL SALVATION COUNCIL MEETS 23 JUNE

NC231031 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The Cabinet session, due to be held at 1100 today, has been postponed until 1000 tomorrow, Thursday, to enable the National Salvation Council to convene. The committee meeting started at 1130. It was joined soon afterward by Ambassador Philip Habib. The meeting is still in progress.

JUNBLATT REFUSES TALKS 'UNDER THREAT OF ARMS'

NC221400 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] On leaving the Republican Palace at 1430 today, Walid Junblatt said: It appears that Israel always tries to benefit from the cease-fire to improve its positions. It appears that Philip Habib always wants to play hot diplomacy. Therefore, I cannot accept such logic. The cease-fire should be finally consolidated so as to enter into serious consultations on solving the Beirut crisis because Beirut is not, and will not be, like Hanoi.

Answering a question whether the Salvation Council would meet again tonight or tomorrow, he said: I am awaiting news from Habib to give us, in principle, an assurance of a cease-fire, otherwise what would be the use of my coming?

Asked if a new 48-hour period was set for the cease-fire, he said: If any one imagined it would be possible to arrange the situation in 48 hours or more, he would deceive himself.

The question of Beirut and the Lebanese question require more than 48 hours. Therefore, I refuse to hold talks under the threat of arms, Israeli tanks or the Israeli Air Force.

Walid Junblatt, member of the National Salvation Council, held a meeting at his home, attended by Minister Marwan Hamadah, Deputy Dr Albert Mansur and some leaders of the Socialist Progressive Party and the Nationalist Movement. They discussed the means for the success of the committee's mission. During the meeting, a telephone contact took place between Minister Hamadah and Prime Minister al-Wazzan who was then in the Republican Palace.

SARKIS, HABIB DISCUSS CEASE-FIRE, DEVELOPMENTS

NC221943 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1914 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] At 1830 today President Ilyas Sarkis received U.S. envoy Philip Habib in the presence of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper and U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Robert Dillon. The discussions dealt with the cease-fire and the latest developments.

At 1930 President Sarkis received French Ambassador to Lebanon Paul Marc Henry and reviewed with him the French stand on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

AL-WAZZAN VIEWS CEASE-FIRE, PALESTINIAN QUESTION

NC221749 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held a series of contacts this afternoon with the security commands, which briefed him on the security situation in the country.

Answering a question, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: The formation of the National Salvation Council is an important benchmark in the government's moves. Its purpose is to highlight the united will of the Lebanese to confront the dangers resulting from the Israeli occupation, which is extending every day despite the Security Council's resolutions calling for Israel's unconditional withdrawal and despite the continuous international contacts to pressure Israel into stopping the aggression and withdrawing from Lebanon.

Al-Wazzan added: Several concepts govern our moves. They include our absolute rejection of the Israeli occupation and our continuous demand for withdrawal from every inch of the homelands' soil. They also include our insistence on a cease-fire to prevent the continuation of the aggression or the striking at or invasion of Beirut or any other area in Lebanon.

The prime minister further said: Our concern with the termination of the occupation does not mean that we are neglecting the Palestinian question or abandoning it. Our contacts with the Palestinians have led to the crystallization of a Lebanese stand at this stage, which we communicated to U.S. envoy Habib so as to continue the discussions on its basis. We continue to look to the fraternal and friendly states and appeal to the world to awaken in order to undertake all effective measures to stop the continuation of the aggression, which is resulting in the destruction of cities and villages and the killing of thousands of innocent inhabitants. The prime minister went on: We will continue to work. All in Lebanon and all our brothers and friends are urged to support us and continue their efforts to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 22 JUNE

NC221232 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The Cuban foreign minister, accompanied by three senior Cuban Foreign Ministry officials, entered Lebanese territory from the northern border at noon today.

Conveys Message From Castro

NC231028 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] At 0930 today, President Ilyas Sarkis received Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who has been sent by Cuban President Fidel Castro in his capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

The Cuban minister said he conveyed to President Sarkis an oral message from President Castro dealing with the situation in Lebanon. As the minister said, Castro expresses Cuba's solidarity with Lebanon and outlines the efforts Cuba is making in its capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

NATIONALIST MOVEMENT URGES REJECTING OCCUPATION

NC221032 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0710 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Statement by the Lebanese Nationalist Movement issued on 21 June]

[Text] 1. In spite of the fact that the Nationalist Movement realizes that liberating Lebanon from the Israeli occupation is not dependent upon forming a council or on holding a meeting, and no matter what the nature of the political identity of the Lebanese sides participating in them might be, it has taken a positive stance toward any effort it carried out under the slogan of saving Lebanon. Thus, Walid Junblatt's and Nabih Birri's attendance of the first meeting of the National Salvation Council was a positive stance and indicative of the readiness to shoulder responsibility under the most difficult and critical circumstances. But the Nationalist Movement sees it incumbent upon it to announce today that the true national salvation of Lebanon cannot be achieved merely through meetings of this council or through discusssions held or to be held within its framework. Rather, it fundamentally requires clear and complementary stances by all sides concerned with the confrontation of the Israeli occupation.

2. The Nationalist Movement completely rejects the military-political blackmail the Zionist enemy is practicing, armed by his military machine and U.S. support against our people and their national forces. This blackmail centered on intimidation by invading Beirut to impose humiliating, capitulating demands on Lebanon. Thus, the question of the Israeli occupation of more than half of Lebanon was replaced by the enemy's threat of occupying Beirut. All this is being done to force us to submit to his will.

The Nationalist Movement -- which is eager to protect Beirut -- affirms at these decisive moments in our history that Beirut, which we are eager to protect and must be strongly protected by all of its sons, is the Beirut of national dignity, Beirut of steadfastness in the face of the enemy who wants to humiliate it, enslaving its masses, and violating the sanctities it has struggled to defend for a long time. Therefore, the Nationalist Movement affirms that the salvation of Beirut cannot be achieved except through the struggle under a central slogan which must supersede all the other slogans -- the slogan of saving all of Lebanon from the Israeli occupation. Neither intimidation by threatening to invade Beirut nor falsely crying over it or tampering with the nerves of its inhabitants, who are facing the Zionist siege around them, can save Beirut. Saving Beirut from the invasion and surrender is attained by linking its issue to the issue of all the homeland, by a steadfast stance against the occupation, and by raising high the nationalist, Beirut voice in the face of the enemy military machine and his political, capitulating, and humiliating demands which he tries to impose on the inhabitants of Beirut and on all of nationalist Lebanon.

Those trading with the destiny of Beirut, whether they are part of the authority or not, should stop trading with the safety of Beirut, because the safety of Beirut is inseparable from its national dignity and because the Beirut of 'Abd an-Nasir -- the citadel of Arabism -- and the capital of all Lebanese nationalists will not kneel at the feet of the enemy, will not accept the occupation as a fait accompli -- which we are meant to do -- and it will always reject signing the document of surrender which Begin wants to get quickly.

3. The Nationalist Movement deems it incumbent upon it to declare its full rejection of the stances of silence and neutrality which the authority takes toward the Zionist invasion. The war is not fought by Israel and the PLO. Rather, it is a war the enemy is basically launching against Lebanon -- the Lebanese destiny which today is being exposed to a bigger danger. Within this framework, the enemy tries to strike at the Palestinian people and their leadership. Therefore, it is unacceptable that the authority play the role of carrier of the Israeli demands to the PLO. National duty requires that it should consider the invasion of Lebanon as the central issue requiring decisive and effective confrontation so that within this framework it acts in a responsible manner toward the Palestinian presence and its future. The Nationalist Movement agreed to start free negotiations between the Lebanese authority and the PLO to discuss the Lebanese-Palestinian relations in the present and the future. But, securing free negotiations requires first that considerable effort be expended to lift the Israeli siege imposed on Beirut. In addition, the Naionalist Movement categorically refuses to consider the Palestinian presence as the central issue to be taken up by the Lebanese authority for facing the Zionist enemy. The Israeli occupation of Lebanon is the central subject. The authority must channel all efforts and use all means to confront it.

This requires the following:

1. A clear stance by the president of the republic, the prime minister, the Cabinet, and the rest of the authority's institutions and powers toward the Israeli occupation of our country. This is a stance which must embody raising the voice high against the occupation, mobilizing all the national capabilities to face it, calling upon all the Arab states to confront it, and putting the international community before its responsibility to help Lebanon to rid itself of it. While the Nationalist Movement insists on the necessity of adopting this clear, official stance toward the occupation, it is fully aware of the fact that there are powers within the authority that collude with the enemy and there are some who try to escape from the occupation by playing a neutral role in this fateful war. Therefore, the Nationalist Movement believes it is its duty to affirm to all those that -- no matter what the results of this Zionist invasion -- history will not forgive them and our people will see to it that all cowards and deserters, who shirk their national responsibility during these decisive days in our history, will be punished,

2. Being firm toward the demands of surrender, which the enemy tries to impose on us, insisting on the demand of unconditional and complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory, immediately setting a timetable for this withdrawal, and calling on the Security Council to draw up an executive formula for the implementation of its resolutions issued in this regard.

3. To refrain from following the U.S.-Israeli scheme aimed at rendering the present authority as a tool to execute the demands of the occupation and facilitating the process of attaining his political goals and to confront all this by an official, decisive Lebanese boycott with the help of all our brothers, allies and friends supporting us in this war which the Zionist enemy is waging against our people, supported by the United States with all of its political and military weight.

4. The Nationalist Movement calls on the national line with all its powers, organizations, personalities, and symbols to embark on a large frontal action which would organize the firm political resistance to the occupation based on the commitment to the following basic demands:

A. Rejection of the reality of the Israeli occupation and using all means to secure the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

B. Guaranteeing the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and the democratic regime of Lebanon under the sovereignty of Lebanese authority over all of the Lebanese territory.

C. Discussing Lebanese-Palestinian relations through free negotiations between the Lebanese authority and the PLO in a manner guaranting the protection of the Palestinian issue. The Nationalist Movement believes it is its duty to frankly and clearly declare that the stance taken by any side during these fateful days will decide its political future and that the commitment to this minimum degree of national demands, declaring commitment to them and readiness to participate in the struggle to secure them today, form the basis of the decisive test for knowing who is a steadfast nationalist facing the enemy and who is surrendering to the occupation, holding lightly the dignity of the people and the sovereignty of the homeland.

5. The Nationalist Movement affirms it will confront the Zionist enemy under all circumstances with a firm political stance which says no to the Israeli occupation, no to his humiliating demands and his expansionist ambitions, and no to his attempts to impose a capitulating peace on our people. It will also continue to fight for the sake of securing the complete liberation of our territory and to reestablish the fact that Lebanon is an Arab, united, sovereign, and free homeland.

AL-MURABITUN'S QULAYLAT SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS

NC230731 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, chairman of the Command Council of the Independent Nasirite Movement, Al-Murabitun, has stated that the Independent Nasirite Movement, Al-Murabitun, has decided to join the Palestinian Resistance in seriously resisting the Zionist enemy along the confrontation lines and in the camps defending the residential areas of Beirut.

Brother Qulaylat said the Palestinian Revolution's decision on its readiness to move to the camps and to the confrontation lines to face the enemy and to spare the innocent citizens the dangers of the confrontation is a responsible revolutionary decision. The legitimate authority and the Salvation Council should act with responsibility and courage within possible limits.

Brother Qulaylat added that the national revolutionary force, which actually wants to fight and resist, has but to raise its stance to the level of the Palestinian Revolution's stand, which supports legitimacy on one hand and foils the enemy's chances of blackmailing and destruction of Beirut's residential quarters on the other.

MAJOR HADDAD ADDRESSES MAGHDUSHAH INHABITANTS

NC210829 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0620 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Speech by "Free Lebanon" commander Maj Sa'd Haddad at a 20 June public rally in Maghdushah -- broadcast in progress -- recorded]

[Text] ...Respect for Lebanese character and dealing with us as equals, they are welcome; otherwise, let them leave from among us for we don't need them. [applause]

Therefore, God willing and with the will of the Lebanese, these are some of the principles that will be applied in the near future. We will insist on the implementation of these principles in letter and spirit.

There is one more thing I want to ask from you: Our religion has taught us to be tolerant. The situation has changed. I want you to display magnanimity and tolerance toward those who have wronged and harmed you in the past, because God asks this. [applause] I don't mean among the inhabitants of Maghdushah, I mean among the inhabitants of Maghdushah and their neighbors; you know who they are. [applause] Therefore, tolerance is in the nature of noble people and you are a noble people. However, I just wanted to remind you of this.

At other places and during meetings with groups which used to support the swindlers [Palestinians] the Syrians and others and which even carried arms against us, I told them: Let bygones be bygones. You also tell your neighbors: Let bygones be bygones and let us begin a new page of amity and tolerance in order to build a new Lebanon. The Lebanon of the future, a free Lebanon. [applause]

I tell you that the black days will not come back -- for ever and ever, amen. [applause]

I want to tell you another thing: You are finding difficulties in moving around and so forth. You must know that some persons are still hiding in Sidon. Therefore, we cannot open the roads before they are indeed safe and passable, not as Sharif al-Akhawi [former Beirut radio announcer during the beginning of the civil war] used to say. [laughter]

There are some people, for example in Al-Miyah Wa Miyah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah, who are still a little afraid because of the presence of some fighters -- swindlers and others. I tell these people: Do not be afraid. If you should find such a person, he will be in the worst state, hiding in a corner and who wants to [word indistinct] and not to attack anyone. If you know of any such person, you can capture him with your bare hands at present. If there is such a person, you can handle him with knives and kill him.

Another thing: As for internal matters, the gendarmerie posts are still standing, I believe, and the gendarmes will continue to carry out their duty [words indistinct] and help the mayor in [words indistinct] so that the country will continue to be relaxed until we set up better institutions. The country is dear to us and we do not want it to have any problems. God willing, we and you will march together on the path of construction. We hope we will always meet. This is a meeting of amicable people, I wish to tell you something: I [word indistinct] very much by this meeting, especially because it is an impromptu and chance meeting without any prior preparations and without anybody knowing. I know Maghdushah is our town and, therefore, there is no need for formalities or for giving advance notice. For this reason, I believe that, after the many tours I have made, this meeting has affected me more than others. [applause]

May all of you live long, may Maghdushah live long, and may Free Lebanon live long, sovereign, free and [word indistinct].

DAMASCUS TV ON ISRAELI CEASE-FIRE VIOLATION

JN221849 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1838 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement: Israeli forces violated the cease-fire yesterday afternoon and shelled our forces in the Hammana area. They have also continuously violated the cease-fire since this morning, using the area force, artillery and tanks, which advanced in the direction of our forces in the Al-Mansuriyah area. Our forces replied to the enemy fire and the advancing tanks. Clashes are continuing at this moment.

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD VISITS DAMASCUS

EA211554 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a brief visit to Damascus last night during which he held talks with his brother, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, connected with the situation in the Lebanese arena in light of the Zionist invasion of Lebanese territory.

There was a review of developments of the national and pan-Arab struggles being waged by the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in resisting the invasion mounted by Zionist forces in southern Lebanon and the siege of Beirut.

During the talks, the two discussed and evaluated the threats posed by the invasion of Lebanon, the Palestinian Revolution and the future and destiny of the Arab peoples. Brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad emphasized during their talks, which were permeated by a spirit of brotherhood and a sense of joint national responsibility, the importance and necessity of linking all Arab material, human, political and military potential in defending the Palestinian Revolution and liberating Lebanon from Israeli invasion, as well as bolstering the heroic steadfastness of the fraternal Lebanese and Palestinian peoples so Beirut can be turned into a graveyard for the Zionist invaders.

During his visit, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad met with leaders of Palestinian groups in Damascus and discussed military and political developments in Lebanon. He heard a detailed briefing on the progress of the military operations by the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces in confrontation with the invading forces. There was also consultation about ways of ensuring the strengthening of the steadfastness of the joint forces in Beirut and southern Lebanon as well as expanding Arab popular and official opposition to the Zionist invasion.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad returned to Aden early this morning. He was accompanied on his brief visit to Damascus by Brothers Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee; Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister; 'Abdallah 'Ali (Ilaywah), first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff of the armed forces; and other officials.

SANA Report

JN211826 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1740 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, 21 Jun (SANA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad last night received 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, who is in Damascus on a brief working visit. They discussed the situation resulting from the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian Arab people, the means of successfully facing this aggression and the importance of employing all Arab capabilities in the battle against the enemy.

President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad praised the courage of the Syrian Armed Forces and their confrontation of the Israeli enemy while defending Lebanon and the Palestinian Arab people. He reiterated that the PDRY stands alongside Syria in this battle.

President al-Asad reaffirmed that Syria is determined to continue facing the Israeli aggression and to shoulder its national duties of defending Lebanon and the Palestinian Revolution.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party's Political Bureau; Salim Salih Muhammad, PDRY foreign minister; and 'Abdallah 'Ali 'Ulaywah, first deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the PDRY Armed Forces.

YAR CHIEF OF STAFF CONTINUES DAMASCUS VISIT

Meets With Al-Asad

JN221537 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad today received Col 'Abdallah al-Bushayri, YAR Armed Forces chief of staff, who conveyed a message from Yemeni President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with the situation resulting from the Israeli invasion of fraternal Lebanon. The president thanked fraternal Yemen for its sentiments and appreciation of Syria's position on the aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian Revolution and asked the Yemeni delegation to convey his greetings and best wishes to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the fraternal Yemeni people.

Leaves 22 June

JN221915 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1835 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Lt Col 'Abdallah al-Bushayri, YAR chief of staff, and the members of his delegation left Damascus this afternoon following his visit to Syria.

POLISH UNITED WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

JN211119 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] A Polish United Workers Party delegation headed by Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, arrived in Damascus this morning on a weeklong visit to Syria. The guest delegation will hold party and political talks with a delegation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

Talks Begin

JN212037 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] A Ba'th Party delegation, led by Comrade Naji Jamil, member of the National Command, and a delegation of the Polish United Workers Party, led by Comrade Miroslaw Milewski, Politburo Member and Central Committee secretary, held their first round of talks today at the National Command center. They discussed bilateral relations and the joint interest in further promoting them to further serve the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly parties and peoples and strengthen their joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The two sides dealt with other issues of the common interest, particularly the grave and volatile situation in the Middle East, which was resulted from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the enemy's occupation of parts of Lebanon.

Comrade Jamil outlined the impact of this invasion on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the enemy's barbaric actions, which are even more barbaric than the actions carried out by Nazism. These actions, Naji added, have killed and displaced thousands of innocent Lebanese and Palestinian citizens and destroyed Lebanese towns and villages and Palestinian camps.

Comrade Milewski expressed his party's appreciation of the important and prominant role of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its revolution in Syria under the leadership of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, party secretary general and president of the republic. He asserted that the Ba'th Party's role contributes to the promotion of the Arab steadfastness in the face of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught against the Arab nation. He renewed Poland's support for the Arab nation's just struggle to restore the usurped Arab rights. He also asserted that Poland firmly condemns the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and called for Israel's immediate and comprehensive withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and for the recognition of the Palestinian Arab People's rights.

ENVOY RETURNS TO DAMASCUS FROM GULF TOUR 22 JUNE

JN221306 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Damascus today following a brief visit to Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar and Bahrain during which he delivered messages from President Hafiz al-Asad to the amirs of these countries.

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN WINDS UP U.S. VISIT

Comments on Talks With Reagan

TA221544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1506 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Report from Washington by Shalom Qital, including remarks by Prime Minister Menahem Begin on 22 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Qital] The prime minister said Beirut is no longer a battlefield; there are exchanges of fire between the PLO and the IDF, but the prime minister said he told his U.S. hosts that if the PLO stops firing the IDF will also stop returning its fire. The prime minister added the exchanges of fire with the Syrians this morning were an isolated incident, as he described them. He summed up the talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig in the following words:

[Begin] The talks were very important, very warm and friendly. I will not at all conceal the fact that there were also certain remarks I could not accept and had to react to, which I did. For example, before I came, the assumption was that during the operation against the two military objectives of the terrorist organization in the Beirut stadium and the training camp we hit the civilian population. This was the assumption in the United States. This is how it was published. I had to correct this erroneous impression. The President himself was so deeply impressed by the facts as they really were that we went from his office to a White House meeting room -- and I did not mention this fact -- he asked me to relate the entire story once again for all his colleagues and aides to hear. This is an indication that he was really impressed.

[Qital] Later at the meeting he held this morning with Alexander Haig, the two -- the prime minister and the secretary of state -- summed up that Israel and the United States agree on three principles: first, on the need for all the foreign forces to withdraw from Lebanon; second, that Lebanon is sovereign and independent and controls all its territory; and third, on the need for Israel to be secure in a way that would guarantee the well-being of the northern settlements.

[Begin] It is unacceptable that people should be wounded or killed suddenly in Qiryat Shemona. Today, Mr Qital, if you come on home leave in the summer, I will invite you to spend it in Nahariyya and no katyusha will fall on your head. This is the historic change that has occurred. In that sense, the Galilee population is currently secure, for the first time in 6 or 7 years. This is the outcome of the Peace for Galilee Operation, and this is penetrating the minds of more and more people of those we met: the President, the secretary [of state], the members of Congress. In an hour I will meet with the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and its chairman has made various unfriendly remarks before I came. We may have an argument, but we will converse as free men.

[Qital] On another matter, the prime minister said the U.S. media is presenting a distorted picture of what Israel is doing in Lebanon. He said in the last few days he watched the television broadcasts, read the papers and, he says, the wrong kind of information was published.

[Begin] Well, things are like this: The media usually reports nonobjective and false reports. I have proof from yesterday and from this morning. Indeed, yesterday I visited with the President, but I heard the following report about this on television: that no high-ranking official waited for me. But the secretary of state awaited me, and this official, no one would dispute, is the highest-ranking official second only to the President. Later it was reported that he shunned the press. Well, friends were with me and let them bear witness to whether or not this is true.

What do they mean by saying he took shelter? He paid tribute to me, waiting for me, he introduced me to the President -- as things should be done -- and we shook hands. The President was most friendly and insisted that I, too, call him by his Christian name. I hesitated saying: But, Sir, you are the President, I am only a prime minister. You may call me by my first name, but I shall call you "Mr President." No, he insisted on it. This, too, is a certain sign of personal friendship. But what did the media report? The opposite, as though I was not received in a friendly manner. This is not true.

This morning I turned on the television between 0600 and 0700 and I heard that we allegedly killed 36 civilians [in Lebanon]. I telephoned the defense minister. I talked to the foreign minister, who said: nonsense, nothing of the sort. Later, yesterday, as we were sitting with the President, in what is called the administration's session room, the secretary said: Just this minute we received a report that the Soviet Embassy was hit by a shell following exchanges of fire between the PLO [last word in English] and us. That is, they meant an Israeli shell, causing casualties.

I called the defense minister, who denied it flatly, saying: We are 7 km away from the Soviet Embassy, we did not exchange any fire with anyone there. It was not hit at all. You can see how propaganda is used, as though Israel is some kind of troublemaker [last word in English], causing problems.

[Qital] This is what the prime minister said at the end of his visit here in Washington. He is to hold a few more meetings with senators and congressmen, then he will depart for New York, from where he will proceed to Israel.

Further Remarks

TA221616 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1530 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The prime minister believes he has succeeded in explaining to the U.S. President the reasons for the IDF operation in Lebanon. In Mr Begin's view, Israel enjoys vast support in the United States. The prime minister was talking to Israeli reporters in Washington at the closeof his talks with U.S. administration officials. One of these correspondents was our Washington reporter Rafi Mann.

[Begin recording] [Mann] I asked the prime minister what kind of agreement he reached with his U.S. hosts on the multinational force Israel is demanding [doreshet] be established in southern Lebanon, and about the participation of U.S. units in that force.

[Begin] [Apparently previously recorded] The answer in regard to the multinational force is positive in principle, but no decision has been made yet. As for the participation of a U.S. force, some thought is required here. The president did not turn down the suggestion.

[Mann] The prime minister emphasized that he would like our boys to return from Lebanon as early as tomorrow.

[Begin] But it is absolutely self-evident that it is inconceivable that we would withdraw our army from Lebanon before we have guaranteed peace for the Galilee and the well-being of its population, so that there are no more katyushas or artillery fire, that they are not attacked or murdered. Well, we are dealing with this and on this we have full agreement [haskama] with the Americans -- both with the President and with the secretary of state -- full agreement that this must be arranged [lehasdir] before the Israelis withdraw.

[Mann] In speaking to Israeli reporters, Mr Begin complained about the reportage by the U.S. and other countries' media. He said there were reports that are overblown and inaccurate.

[Mann] The prime minister, who took advantage of his stay in the United States -- which will end today -- to also explain at quite some length Israel's motivation in carrying out the operation in Lebanon and to refute exaggerated media reports, said he is satisfied with the Jewish and non-Jewish reaction in the United States and its attitude toward Israel right now.

[Begin] Among the U.S. public, Jewish and non-Jewish alike, Israel now has greater support than ever before; that is my judgment based on what I saw and heard. However, as for the media and the press there are some who write and say what they do, while this is not always correct. [end recording]

Details of Talks With Haig

TA221605 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1506 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Report from Washington by Refa'el Mann on 22 June -- recorded]

[Text] For about 90 minutes the prime minister and Secretary of State Haig held a private conversation in Mr Begin's hotel, discussing ways to implement the agreement in principle between the two countries regarding the resolution of the Lebanon crisis. At the end of the meeting, the prime minister said the two countries agree on some issues, the first of which is the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, including the IDF and the Syrian Army as well as what the prime minister described as the armed PLO gangs.

U.S. Secretary of State Haig said after the meeting: Today's talks were fruitful and positive in their overall results. I would like to add to the prime minister's remarks, he said that we not only want foreign forces to withdraw, but we want also the central Lebanese Government to be stronger. We also have a third objective, which is no less important:

[Haig -- in English] And thirdly, we seek to establish conditions in which Israel will never again be threatened by armed attacks from southern Lebanon either directly by armed fire, rockets, artillery or terrorist activity across borders.

[Mann translates the above into Hebrew and continues] The discussion over ways to achieve these objectives continued in the talk with the prime minister here and in Philip Habib's ongoing contacts, Haig said. We are hoping these efforts will have positive results in the next few hours. Haig added Lebanon was not the only subject discussed today; a number of bilateral issues were also discussed. He did not elaborate.

In describing Secretary of State Haig to the press, the prime minister called him a great friend of Israel, emphasizing the shared interests the two countries have.

The prime minister said that regarding the events in Beirut in the last 24 hours he had a telephone conversation with Israel and was told on the exchanges of fire with the Syrians -- which he termed an isolated incident -- are over. However, he says, the exchanges of fire with the PLO continue. These will cease when the terrorists stop shooting.

Right now the prime minister is on Capitol Hill holding a meeting with the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The prime minister said before he left his hotel that he was expecting some verbal exchanges there with the committee chairman, Charles Percy, who -- to recall -- sharply criticized the IDF operation.

Begin Returns, Makes Statement

TA211030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0947 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Prime Minister Menahem Begin address at Ben-Gurion Airport upon return from the United States -- live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, I met with leaders of the Jewish community in New York three times. I can again say in Eretz Yisra'el what I said in the United States: that never has the large U.S. Jewish community been so united around the State of Israel, and the peace for Galilee campaign and the Cabinet's policy as it is these days.

Before I left [New York] for Washington I had a chance to speak on the television program "Face the Nation" and thus reach millions of Americans and explain the true progression of events, and to relate the facts as they corresponded with the truth in regard to the peace for Galilee Operation. I think that kind of information campaign was not in vain.

In Washington itself, naturally, the focal point of my talks was a meeting with the U.S. President and his advisers, which lasted some 3 hours. At the beginning of his talk, the President told me he had expected the problem between us and Lebanon and the terrorist organizations active there to be resolved through diplomatic means. I explained developments to him. As a result of the talk -- which lasted nearly an hour in the presence of our excellent ambassador there, Prof Moshe Arens, and U.S. Ambassador to Israel Mr Samuel Lewis, I explained developments to the President and I think he understood.

The proof of this is in his press statement noting that on two principles there is full understanding between the U.S. President and myself, the first being that all foreign forces must be removed from Lebanon, with the emphasis on the word "all," and in order to leave no room for doubt the reference is to the Syrian Army, the armed terrorist organizations and also to the Israeli forces.

In my reply, I was not only able to express solidarity with this statement of the U.S. President, but I also emphasized that we do not want to remain in Lebanon one day longer than necessary. Today there are tens of thousands of families in Israel who are worried day and night. We want our sons to return to their homes, their wives and their children, which is why we want to withdraw our soldiers from Lebanon as soon as possible. But what do such words mean? Under the present circumstances, they mean as fast as possible after it is guaranteed -- by special arrangements [sidurim] -- that never will the bloodly affair toward the entire Israeli population and particularly toward the Galilee and its inhabitants happen again. This objective can be attained by establishing a multinational force.

We expressed opposition to an extension of UNIFIL's authority or power because we have learned that a force that is subordinate to directives issued by the United Nations cannot be objective. The majority in the General Assemly is distinctly anti-Israeli, and the majority of countries who are members of the Security Council do not even maintain diplomatic relations with Israel. Thus, with the automatic majority in the two chief bodies of the United Nations, it is not difficult at all to obtain a majority against Israel. This is why we insisted on a multinational force.

As for the participation of the United States in that force, we did not demand [tava'nu] anything; we expressed our opinion that the participation of a U.S. unit in a multinational force is desirable, but if the U.S. administration decides against this, it would be possible and necessary to establish that multinational force made up of units from other countries and which would guarantee peace for the Galilee beyond the 40-km line.

As for the U.S. decision in regard to its participation in the multinational force, I was told explicitly and officially that the President did not turn down this notion, but that he has not yet decided in favor of it. The matter is still under consideration.

Then I held two very important meetings with the secretary of state, in both of which the secretary of state revealed deep understanding for Israel's position, for the role it plays in the Free World and also its needs.

I also met with two major Congressional committees. The meeting with the House Foreign Affairs Committee was most cordial. It is true that in that meeting, too, I was presented with some disturbing questions and I have no complaints about them, basically because of the bias demonstrated by the media in various parts of the world, the United States of America included. Let me provide two examples: Arab organizations in the United States published the figure of 600,000 Lebanese who have become homeless. I got the figure of 20,000 from the defense minister, and I noted that even this figure was too high. We did not want it at all, but why should it be blown up 30 times? Or the report that in Sidon 4,000 civilians were killed. The number the defense minister cited to me on the telephone was 4,000 [Begin corrects himself to 400] and that figure, too, is too high in human terms. Four hundred -- but why should it be multiplied by 10?

And finally, the most outstanding example: We were sitting in the U.S. administration's meeting room when the secretary of state received a report which he read: that the Soviet Embassy in Beirut was hit in exchanges of fire between our artillery and the cannons of the terrorist organizations, and, according to AFP, the embassy stated that it had many casualties. Immediately after the meeting, I called my friend the defense minister, who explained to me: Nothing of the sort happened; there was not even the slightest semblance of such a thing. We did not hit the Soviet Embassy at all, and we are at a distance of between 6 and 7 km from it.

Then I read in one of the most important newspapers in the United States that a distinguished correspondent from Europe visited the garden of the Soviet Embassy in Beirut and could not find any signs of a hit. Still, someone found it necessary to spread the rumor that we, so to speak, had hit the Soviet Embassy. But we do not want to provoke the Soviet Union or any other country, as we explained in our reply to the verbal, unaddressed and unsigned message which was trnasmitted to us on the eve of my departure for the United States.

Thus I proved with only a few examples how the media and some parts of the press were biased against us and our operation. This is why the President could tell me in all honesty that the problem we have today is not one involving the facts, not about reality, but one that is construed from media reporting. But the President approached the press with me and said that, on the same two principles I insisted on, there is full agreement [haskama] between the United States and Israel.

All in all, the meeting with the House Foreign Affairs Committee was very good, very efficient and even cordial. In the Senate Foreign Relations Committee some senators supported us with all their hearts. One of them rose and did not hesitate to say: I would like to congratulate you and the Government of Israel and the IDF for your decision and operation. This is the only way to establish a free and independent Lebanon and guarantee peace for Israel. There was also another, of Lebanese ancestry, who -- with all due respect -- talked about our having been responsible for the deaths of men, women and children.

Naturally, I listened to him with patience and with all the respect he is due as a U.S. senator. Subsequently, I presented a number of rhetorical questions to him: Had he ever heard of the town of Ad-Damur, which was inhabited by Christians and which the terrorist organization took over and massacred its entire population. Now the IDF will give it back to the Christian population -- but did he say one word against the massacre of the civilian population? He remained silent.

I asked him another question: whether he had heard about the town of Hamat, as it is called in the Bible but which the Syrians now call Hamah, where, according to our information, Al-Asad and his brother massacred 6,000 men, women and children and another 2,000 disappeared, and that according to the London OBSERVER -- which is a respected newspaper -- 25,000 men, women and children were massacred there. Did he hear about that? Did he react to that? To this, too, he had no answer.

Then a young senator rose and made a very enthusiastic speech. I must say it has been a long time since I last heard such a talented speaker. He supported the Peace for Galilee Operation; furthermore, he went on to say that if someone from Canada had infiltrated the United States and had murdered civilians, all of us here -- he drew an imaginary circle -- would have demanded that they be attacked and we would not have paid attention if men, women or children were being killed. This is what he said.

I took issue with those remarks, and I told him: No, sir, one must pay attention. According to our belief, it is forbidden to harm women and children even in battle. Sometimes, as all wars in the world have proved, there are also losses among the civilian population, but one should not seek this. This indicates a measure of civilization when one does not harm the civilian population. We did not want to harm the civilian population under any circumstances.

The defense minister and our chief of staff as well as army officers are standing here, and all of them will testify to you that the first question we, the members of the Cabinet, asked in connection with any plan whatsoever was: Where are the civilians? We never approved a plan if we knew that civilians would be hit either directly or on purpose. Unintentionally, this can happen, and this one cannot deny.

This is the way the debate was conducted. But, as I said earlier, that senator supported our operation in Lebanon. He said he supported it with all his heart. What he did not like were our settlements in Judaea and Samaria. I am sorry, I could not agree with him. He hinted -- rather more than just hinted -- that if we pursue this policy he may suggest that economic aid to us be cut.

I gave him a clear response to that: Sir, do not threaten us with cuts in aid. First, you must know that this is not a one-way street. You help us and we are very grateful for your help, but this is a two-way street. We do much for you, and even in the latest battles we did a lot for the United States -- and I provided examples -- however this is not the place to elaborate on that. So do not threaten us with a cut in aid. However, please note that if at any time you demand that we give up a principle we believe in and threaten us with an aid cut, we will not give up the principle we believe in, so you can go on suggesting cutting aid. This, more or less, was how the argument went.

True, I would say this argument was -- how shall we put it, let us call it a lively discussion [last three words in English] and I cannot now provide an instant translation of this English turn of phrase which I used in Washington. But I am sure this argument, too, was very fruitful.

Well, my dear friends, thank God I have returned home. I know that fire is still being exchanged, that there are casualties among us. We want to put an end to this bloody affair and implement peace between us and Lebanon, withdraw our soldiers from Lebanon and bring them back to their homes. This we will do when peace for the Galilee and the State of Israel is guaranteed. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

SHAMIR ADVOCATES ERADICATION OF 'TERRORISTS'

TA221623 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in an interview with BAMAHANE that only the eradication of the terrorists from the Middle East will open the way for peace between Israel and the Arab countries. Until then the terrorists constitute a danger to peace and to Israel's relations with Egypt.

(Yinon Shenqar) asked Minister Shamir if in his view the terrorists' leaders should be allowed to leave Beirut.

[Begin Shamir recording] We must not forget that the terrorist organizations are the source of the troubles and disasters that have come to our area for scores of years. They must be eradicated from the Middle East landscape. They are the chief obstacle to peace. The moment we eradicate the violence from the relations between us and the Arab countries and the Arab peoples, we have no doubt that we will achieve peace settlements.

These organizations are preventing any chance for peace, for peaceful relations; they are endangering the peaceful relations between us and Egypt. They are standing on guard and preventing the development of every bud of peace between us and other states, and I think that when we are free of this monster, the path to peace between us and the Arab countries and a new epoch will begin. [end recording]

Later in the interview, Minster Yitzhaq Shamir said the blow the IDF dealt to the PLO is a mortal one, and that the organization will not be able to rise again. In reaction to the discussions of Faruq Qaddumi in France and the possible invitation of Yasir 'Arafat to Paris, the foreign minister said these are things that the previous French government did not dare to do. The sudden French stand in support of the PLO is shocking, he said. I do not understand their considerations unless there is some desire here to rescue the PLO. The foreign minister said that now French participation in a multinational force in Lebanon is cast in doubt. He also noted that there are no direct negotiations between the United States and the PLO.

PLO DEMAND TO REDEPLOY IDF SAID REJECTED

TA230408 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] A reliable source in Beirut has said Israel is rejecting the PLO demand to move its forces 5 km away from Beirut. An AFP correspondent reported this was a precondition presented by the PLO before agreeing to retreat to the refugee camp and hand its strongholds over to the Lebanese Army.

The Lebanese National Salvation Council yesterday discussed these suggestions, and through envoy Philip Habib, transmitted them to Israel for perusal. This morning the council will reconvene, having yesterday stopped short its deliberations to protest the battles in Beirut and its environs.

EHRLICH: IDF WILL NOT ENTER WEST BEIRUT

TA221701 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The Cabinet will hold a meeting in 2 days and the prime minister will report to the ministers on his talks in Washington. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports Minister Ehrlich conferred today with the Labor Party chairman and with MK's Avraham Shapira of Agudat Yisra'el and Amnon Rubinstein from Shinuy. He explained to them that it was Syria that opened fire on our forces and added Israel has no intention of exacerbating the exchanges of fire; rather, it intends to react to the Syrians' fire. He remarked that similarly the Cabinet decision not to enter west Beirut still stands.

Defense Committee MK's Warning

TA231136 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Several members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, from both the Alignment and the Likud, have warned against the IDF entering Beirut and have called for stabilizing the cease-fire.

Some of them said today at the committee's session that the defense minister and the military are acting without briefing the Cabinet or the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Daniyel Rosolio and Dror Zeigerman demanded [tav'u] the defense minister clarify the contradiction between his declarations and the prime minister's commitment that the IDF will not enter Beirut. According to them, Minister Sharon is taking steps which may be interpreted as preparing to enter west Beirut. A few more members joined the demand [drisha] that the defense minister brief the committee about what is happening in Lebanon. The committee will convene this afternoon for a talk with the foreign minister.

ALIGNMENT OPPOSES ATTACK ON WEST BEIRUT

TA222251 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The Alignment faction is about to approve tonight a draft resolution in which the party Executive calls for careful observance of the cease-fire on all fronts in Lebanon and for avoiding provocations in the area. The Alignment calls for a drive to end the war in Lebanon.

Our correspondent Arye Golan says in its draft resolution the Alignment states its opposition to the IDF's entering Lebanon or militarily penetrating west Beirut. The Alignment supports the establishment of an independent, sovereign Lebanon and calls for speeding up the negotiations on the establishment of a multinational force in southern Lebanon to supervise an area of 40 km north of Israel. The Alignment urges limiting the time the IDF remains in Lebanon.

The Alignment faction further states that in the Peace for Galilee campaign the PLO has been hit but the Palestinian problem has not yet been resolved through negotiations with Jordan and representatives of the inhabitants of the territories.

The Alignment faction convened about 4 hours ago to conclude the debate it began last week on the operation in Lebanon.

Another resolution submitted by Party Chairman Shim'on Peres for the faction's approval is that the Alignment will not initiate a move to join the cabinet, and has no intention of joining it. The Alignment says all talk about this is unfounded and purposeless. Our correspondent Arye Golan says all those who took the floor so far have called on the IDF to avoid entering west Beirut.

During the session, MK Yitzhaq Rabin said he would not have launched a war either to remove the Syrians from Lebanon or in order to effect a new order in that country or even in order to expel the PLO from there completely. However, since the move has already been taken, Rabin said, the Alignment should not interfere in the political move intended to result in political achievements as a result of the military operation.

MK Ra'anan Na'im expressed objections to approving the Alignment document and proposed that the terrorist commands in Beirut should be bombarded and that the Lebanon operation should be carried out in full.

INTERIOR MINISTER BURG DEFENDS IDF OPERATION

AU192205 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1915 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Program entitled "I Cannot Keep Silent for the Sake of Zion" with recorded interviews by Wilfried Brandl and Dolores Bauer with Interior Minister Yosef Burg, given in Paris and Jerusalem -- dates not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Minister Burg, when we met last it was Wednesday 21 April at 1600, you had the radio news switched on and the top news item in Jerusalem was that Israeli combat planes had gone into action in Lebanon. At that time you said that all this would be over very soon, that this was only an episode. But in the meantime this episode has turned into a fifth Middle East war, an invasion of Lebanon, as people here in Europe term it. You, however, voted at the decisive Cabinet session against this invasion, against Lebanon...

[Answer] I did not vote against that advance. I supported another opinion which envisioned some sort of intermediate action in order to possibly prevent all this, or to properly prepare for it. I must say here that I am absolutely indignant -- and I have also pointed this out in the Cabinet -- that false reports or one-sided reports from the Cabinet sessions are being made public. A state in which domestic foreign policy, diplomacy and security problems are so closely interconnected must not permit the dissemination of false or semi-true reports. I have said -- and I can say this today because it has been reported by the newspapers in the meantime -- that an attempt should be made by means of a massive bombardment of the PLO forces to possibly arrive at a settlement and at an elimination of the threats. Should this not be achieved, however, then naturally those actions should be undertaken which we have now undertaken.

[Question] Mr Minister Burg, how do you now see the entire situation following the successful campaign. Does it bring Israel a little bit close to peace or has there been another setback?

[Answer] It was a campaign against the PLO; it was not a campaign against Lebanon. God forbid! The Lebanese are a fine, quiet good people with whom we have no discussion [as heard] at all. We do not want a single millimeter, not a centimeter of Lebanese territory. They are a people who have been exploited just as a bankrobber sometimes grabs a person and places him in front of his own body so that he is not killed. This is what the PLO has done by using refugee camps, houses, churches and mosques as refuge against Israel. This is the truth and the world should be aware of it. The world kept silent when the Lebanese people were subjected to violence. We are interested in seeing a government emerge there which is not a puppet government. We are interested in seeing that neither Syrians nor Israelis nor PLO forces are deployed on Lebanese soil. What can be more correct and more decent?

[Question] But after all, Mr Minister, the PLO is somehow -- and this is what it primarily considers itself to be -- the representative of the Palestinian people.

[Answer] This is exactly where you are mistaken. If leading political personalities in Austria and in other states had not given the PLO the role of representative of the Palestinian people, your question would be absolutely unfounded. I may add to this that we know, we know very well, that moderate Arabs exist not only in Lebanon but also in that area which you call the West Bank who would conduct negotiations with us about the autonomy plans with respect to which I am very active. But they are afraid of PLO terrorism. I may also add to this that PLO terrorism is not only aimed -- since I am speaking on Vienna radio -- against Jews in Seitenstettengasse [in Vienna] not only against the Zurich-Kloten Airport, not only against the synagogue in Antwerp but also against moderate Arabs. I hope the West Bank Arabs now realize that the political and military road of the PLO leads to chaos, into a catastrophe and not a solution.

[Question] There naturally is the question of whether this campaign was necessary at all at the present moment. The autonomy talks in which you are involved in on the Israeli side -- the autonomy negotiations between Egypt, the United States and Israel -- are pending. Facts have been created there that are making things difficult.

[Answer] First, the autonomy negotiations were being conducted with Egypt and with the active participation of the United States. They had nothing to do with Lebanon. What happened here? Where does Europe's memory begin to function and where does it fail? Our minister or ambassador was shot in London and has been in a coma for more than 2 weeks. Then we reacted, then the PLO forces shelled our towns and villages. Do you in Europe, or let us say in Austria, have an example of somebody standing across the border, let us say in Yugoslavia, Italy or Germany, and shelling villages in Austria? This is the only example we have. What do you want from us? That we abandon [aufgeben] our heads? That we give up the settlements? What should we do? Our right to live is paramount. After that we are ready to conduct autonomy negotiations.

[Question] But to document the right to live, Mr Minister, with more and more people killed, is this really the only possible road?

[Answer] I have always held the view that the soldiers' sword should not be resorted to as long as the diplomats' pen is able to find a solution. But I think it was a German poet who said that even the best person cannot live in peace if an evil neighbor does not like it. And here it was not a genuine neighbor such as Lebanon but a pseudo-neighbor such as the PLO which abused Lebanese territory. I do not say used but abused. This should be a good answer to your question.

LABOR PARTY'S PERES CALLS FOR NATIONAL UNITY

TA231214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1130 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres says that while the Peace for Galilee Operation has indeed dealt the PLO a mortal blow, the Palestinian problem has not been resolved. Speaking at a special session of the Jewish Agency's board of trustees and the heads of the United Jewish Appeal Mr Peres said we must be strong and united in times of danger and intelligent when there is a possibility of achieving a political settlement. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr Peres told our correspondent Freddy Eytan:

[Begin Peres recording] I said that in times of trial the nation is united -- whether or not there is a national unity government -- and I call on everyone to unite for the security of the country. [end recording]

LABOR PARTY CHAIRMAN PERES INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON

TA182043 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1710 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres by Dan Margalit on the "Weekly Column" program -- in the studio on 18 June -- live]

[Question] I will begin the interview with the matter of the Austrian chancellor, Bruno Kreisky. He made the grave accusations 2 days ago that you are not a socialist and said he sees no difference between you and Prime Minister Menahem Begin and said that the Labor Party must be expelled from the Socialist International. You have yet to reply to him.

[Answer] The truth is that I meant to reply because I thought there would be a meeting of the Socialist International Presidency, but since this has been put off apparently for 2 weeks I will indeed respond to his statements. I think the meaning of the concept of socialism must certainly be clarified between us and Kreisky.

Did democratic socialism ever support terrorism? Does it regard terrorism as an acceptable means? Mr Kreisky met with Yasir 'Arafat; he knows that 'Arafat engages in terrorism -- that he murdered children, that he was responsible for the murder of children in Ma'alot, of innocent civilians on the coast [reference to coastal road massacre], of attacks on embassies outside Israel. I want to ask him if this is democratic socialism -- where did he get this concept? One of the differences between communism and socialism is that the democratic socialists have never said the ends justify the means. The social democrats hold that the means must be moral ones. Since when do the ends justify the means?

Let use even say that 'Arafat is right in his demands: Can we reconcile ourselves to terrorism? Shouldn't international socialism have stood up unequivocally against murder? I also do not understand what Mr Kreisky thought the Labor Party should have done in Israel: Should it have told the residents of northern Israel to sit in the bomb shelters, day and night, until 'Arafat changed according to Mr Kreisky's scenario? What kind of solution is that; what kind of proposal is that?

For a long time Mr Kreisky held that the PLO would change, that 'Arafat would change. I told him that he will change your policy before you change his. And this, in fact, is what happened. Now, the recent operation has shown some of Mr Kreisky's suppositions to have been very much in error. He must learn lessons from this. The first incorrect supposition is that the PLO is supported by the Arab world. Where is the Arab world? The Syrians were the first to neglect the PLO. Actually, the Syrians were helped by the PLO more than the latter were helped by the Syrians; the Syrians exploited the PLO. A disaster occured and the Syrians were the first to turn their backs on this extolled organization.

Secondly, did you see any Arab country intervene? Even the messages of good wishes, even the encouragement from the Arab world were mere whispers. I have the feeling that the menacing threat of a monstrous organization has been removed not only from us but from the Arab world as well. Who will now volunteer to support the PLO? There is one more unequivocal thing: If the PLO is a fighting organization, then what is its fighting capacity? If it is a political organization, why doesn't it conduct negotiations?

Who in Israel -- be he socialist or not -- can reconcile himself with an organization that has declared that its objective is to destroy Israel, an organization whose strategy is murder and terrorism and which wants a secular Israel, so it says. Lebanon is secular, but what good did that do? I have another question for Kreisky, in his capacity as prime minister, as the chancellor of Austria.

Would any state in the world allow an independent organization, not answerable to the government, to be set up on its territory and act as if it were sovereign, that it would destroy Lebanon, that it would live at Lebanon's expense, at the expense of its sovereignty and independence? Who has ever heard of such a thing? That a foreign and hostile and inconsiderate authority should enter it and endanger the country's peace. What does he in effect expect? Does he expect Lebanon or others not to take any note of it?

[Question] Practically speaking, what will happen now between you and Kreisky?

[Answer] There will probably be a sharp argument; I am not apprehensive about it. I am ready also to argue with Kreisky about what the Jewish people are all about. Who said he is the ultimate authority to determine who a Jew and who is a socialist? If the symbol of socialism is 'Arafat on the one hand and perhaps a meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi on the other -- is that socialism? I am not apprehensive about a confrontation with Kreisky and I am sure he will not necessarily have the upper hand in this confrontation.

[Question] If, in spite of everything, Kreisky's opinion is shared by the Socialist Interantional would you still regard yourself as part of such an organization, an organization that meets with Al-Qadhdhafi and 'Arafat?

[Answer] I think if the Socialist International -- which in the past, too, did not agree with the State of Israel -- adopts any decisions against Israel, then not only Israel but this organization as well will become poorer. It is our prerogative to insist on our opinion. The Socialist International cannot dictate to national parties what their policy should be. It can just state the principles of democratic socialism.

I would like to ask: Where is the democratic Arab country or the democratic Arab organization with which Kreisky can identify? We are not only talking about a socialist organization but about a democratic organization as well. To my deep regret, all his statements stem from his deep disillusionment with what happened to 'Arafat and his organization. However, were he to make an in-depth analysis of the PLO's nature and character -- this is actually a political elite, stateless, which has already shown signs of turning into a blackmailing and pressuring mafia-type organization in the Arab countries -- perhaps he would realize by himself that he has been supporting the wrong organization, idea and principles.

[Question] Mr Peres: In the words you directed at Kreisky you actually presented all the reasons for conducting the Lebanon operation. If that is so, why did you object to this operation for such a long time?

[Answer] In my opinion, the operation began to justify itself as soon as the PLO started shelling our northern settlements; no other reaction was possible. As I see it, the moment the PLO began shelling the settlements in the north the operation was called for and I thought it was justified from that moment onward. One can argue about the preceding events and about the operation's parameters because we have a great many considerations which we do not often mention, considerations referring to human life.

We are very cautious in using our forces because we are few in number and this factor is more significant to us, perhaps more than to any other nation. There is a second point: How will this operation be regarded in the course of time. If Israel does what is necessary then there is no other choice and there is no argument. Beyond that which is necessary we should be very cautious lest we create an undesirable image of ourselves.

[Question] However, in principle, you favor this operation?

[Answer] My unequivocal reply, both in public and in private, was positive. Moreover, we stated in public that the Alignment would never support a war of attrition.

A war of attrition is a burden for the inhabitants, for the settlements are basically civilian and they cannot be abandoned to the whims of shells or katyushas.

[Question] In the current situation, do you think it still makes sense to talk about a 40-km security zone?

[Answer] I would distinguish between conditions and objectives, between the use of military force and the use of political clout. As far as military force is concerned, it was not only defined by us but by the government as well, the objective being to liberate an area up to 40 km north of the Israeli border from the threat of cannons, katyushas and the PLO.

As for the political aspect, if the military campaign leads to political gain [in Lebanon] I would suggest that the Alignment support it and I will support it myself because the situation must be exploited to reach the maximum result and we should lay aside any government versus opposition consideration right now.

[Question] That is, an attempt must be made to reach a new arrangement in Lebanon?

[Answer] We must try and reach an arrangement in Lebanon but not through the use of military force. For example, I would not like to see the IDF remaining too long in order to obtain a political arrangement. Again, I make a distinction between the security needs and the political objectives which I can define rather clearly.

I do not know of any Israeli -- again, it does not matter whether he supports the government or the opposition -- who is not interested in seeing that Lebanon should return to an independent state that maintains its territorial integrity, free of the burden of occupation, free of the intervention of an organization which in fact violates and undermines its independence and sovereignty. There should be a responsible Lebanese government which will, as far as we are concerned, follow in the footsteps of Egypt and sign a peace treaty with Israel just as Israel should strive to achieve peace with Lebanon. We do not have any interest in Lebanese territory or in controlling Lebanon and we should not appear as the ones establishing order in Lebanon.

[Question] Is there a chance of establishing such a situation?

[Answer] There is a chance; there are risks as well. However, as long as there is a chance we must exhaust it -- but not through military means.

[Question] You met a Lebanese leader, Walid Junblatt, the leftist leader. What did you discuss with him?

[Answer] The story began as follows: We learned that Walid Junblatt was detained by the IDF. I appealed to the security authorities and inquired about him and was told he was in good health and there were no problems.

A few days later, actually 2 days ago, I received a telegram from the Socialist International Secretariat alleging that Mr Junblatt's movements had been restricted and that he was under house arrest. I immediately contacted Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and told him about the telegram and that I wanted to meet Junblatt personally to learn about his situation and see how he feels. Mr Sharon told me that Mr Junblatt's movements had not been restricted and that he can travel in his area -- Ash-Shuf -- a beautiful area incidentally -- freely; that he could travel in Beirut and Lebanon and that he could go overseas; that his movements had not and would not be restricted. I conveyed this message to Junblatt and told him that all the stories alleging that your movements are restricted and that you are kept under house arrest are unfounded. I sent a telegram to this effect to the Socialist International this morning so that the State of Israel should not be defamed.

Afterward we had a very interesting political talk. I told him, more or less, the following: Listen, I did not come here to delude or seduce you. I think you should be aware of both pleasant and unpleasant truths and that you should make a distinction between them. First, I want to tell you a pleasant truth: Israel, including all the factors involved, does not intend to become the conqueror or ruler of Lebanon. We do not want to stay in Lebanon. Moreover, we want to leave Lebanon as soon as possible. I explained the security objectives to him and I told him in an unequivocal fashion that we would like to see an independent Lebanese government, free of threats, pressures and interference. He was rather skeptical at the beginning and said he had the feeling we were only dealing with part of the Lebanese inhabitants. I assume he was referring to the Phalangists. I told him: No, we want to live in peace with the Muslims, the Christians, the Shi'ites. It is not our duty to impose one sect's rule over the other. We would really like to see a representative government, not necessarily because of our pressure, but because this is the best thing for Lebanon and for Lebanese-Israeli relations.

[Question] What was his reply?

[Answer] His reply was as follows: If it is indeed possible to establish a broad-based government he would be all for it. He said they must be cautious regarding the Syrians because they have had commercial ties with Syria in the past and will have them in the future. If it is possible to reach a settlement with the Syrians, namely, pulling out the Syrians without antagonism [last word in English] he certainly supports it just as he favors our pulling out of Lebanon. He said he had promised to support the Palestinian cause but he did not have to be more Catholic than the pope and he added he was opposed to terrorism.

[Question] Do you believe there is a chance the Syrians will -- by political means -- withdraw after we have in fact reconciled ourselves to their presence there since 1976?

[Answer] I think to a great extent this depends on the United States. I believe the United States wants at present to reduce the Syrian presence in Lebanon but I am not sure whether they support the withdrawal of all the Syrians from Lebanon. I believe that what they say about Israel, they will say about Syria -- that the latter has its own security considerations. In addition, to compel Syria to leave by force requires the use of force and I do not believe that either the United States or anybody else currently advocates the use of force. I believe the main problem today is Beirut -- Beirut is a symbol, it is an Arab capital -- and whether Beirut can be rid of the two foreign elements in its midst, both the PLO and the Syrians. Therefore, in my opinion, the IDF should also refrain from entering Beirut and allow Beirut to become the capital of a free Lebanon at once. In my opinion, this will provide momentum for further arrangements.

[Question] But is it realistic for the terrorists to lay down their arms and for the Syrians to leave without use of force?

[Answer] First of all, what can the terrorists do with their arms? If a Lebanese Government is established, this will be its problem. I think if I were a member of a Lebanese Government under no circumstances would I have allowed a semiunderground organization, comprised totally and exclusively of terrorists, to exist in the midst of our capital.

[Question] But this was the issue all the time, during all the years, when the Lebanese Government thought this way but was unable to oust them.

[Answer] First of all, they accepted them to an extent because there was pressure from the Arab countries, among other things. If you pay close attention, you will note this time the Arab countries are not exerting such pressure. On the contrary, they are themselves pressured by a situation they do not know how to get out of.

What happened on the eve of [the entry into] Beirut, and this one ought not to forget, was that the Iraqis were completely defeated on the Iranian front.

The Arab world today fears the consequences of the Iraqi defeat because the danger presented by Iran, as far as the Arabs are concerned, is not only a military danger, but also ideological. The fanatical Shi'ites have fertile ground to work on in many Arab countries and every regime is conscious of this. There are, for example, countries in the Persian Gulf with a Shi'ite majority. I do not know whether or not the figures are correct, but I was told -- to cite but an example -- that there are some 70,000 Iraqi prisoners in the hands of the Iranians, most of whom are Shi'ites. There is no doubt in my mind the Iranians will brainwash them. The feeling is that right now the Iranians are not satisfied with only getting their land back, but they want to crush the administration of...

[Question] Saddam Husayn?

[Answer] Saddam Husayn. This casts a very dark shadow and the whole business of the PLO was merely a hindrance on the road to organizing. [sentence as heard]

[Question] In other words, in your opinion there is a chance that the PLO problem could be resolved quickly without use of force by Israel?

[Answer] I would not rule out such a possibility but, again, I am not advocating the use of force, or use of forces relying on our forces, because this will become obvious and in my opinion will only be detrimental to attaining the goal. I believe an independent Lebanese administration that will deal with the remnants of the PLO problem is preferable. You must not forget that now the PLO has also been psychologically defeated, as well as suffering a not insubstantial political defeat.

[Question] Mr Peres: In the course of the months that preceded the campaign, there was a lot of talk over whether or not it is necessary to have a national unity government. People talked about it saying that only in emergency times is one necessary. Yet what is more of an emergency situation than war?

[Answer] True, war is an emergency situation, and I hope the war is a past affair. If you pay close attention, even though there was no national unity government the Alignment demonstrated solidarity at the highest possible level. We wanted our soldiers at the front to enjoy the united support of the people, as they deserve. To the extent that we had comments to make or reservations to express, we did so behind closed doors and outwardly we publicized our unity even in those cases where there was no consensus.

[Question] But not absolutely, as there were some Alignment MK's who did not wait for the fighting to die down [before making criticisms].

[Answer] The Alignment is a democratic and pluralistic party and it does not belong to one person. Never have individual members been prevented from expressing themselves whether or not these things are to our liking or not. It is impossible to review everything any Alignment member says. One must look at the basic line the Alignment holds, which is binding on all its members, including those who speak differently. Today we are the largest Knesset faction, numbering 50 members. We have decided on a line and I think the chief spokesmen on behalf of the Alignment have spoken in harmony, and meant it.

[Question] But as chairman of the party today and as one who formerly headed the defense establishment during such times, how did you feel when you heard those dissenting voices in the Labor Party?

[Answer] Whatever I had to say I already did. I thought the remarks were poorly timed and I think that even those who are critical should have waited for a later time.

I said this to the party, and I also approached the individual members with a request that they refrain from doing this. I think the majority complied with my request, and even the few who ultimately did not respond, had second thoughts and I hope they will take this into account.

[Question] Do you not think that the fact that these voices came from that part of the party that is always the troublemaking part actually indicates that in fact there is no room for the Labor Party to continue in its current format?

[Answer] In the Likud, too, there were individual dissenting views. The real problem is that a large part of Israel's political spectrum is so arranged because of historical rather than ideological reasons. I know some Likud members who are more dovish than the whitest of our doves. I also know some such people in the NRP. For some odd reason everyone is focusing on the Alignment, but why not look at all the parties? You can even find some voices in MAPAM who one could say are not precisely following the traditional MAPAM line. However, this is the partisan setup in Israel, the way it is with all the parties, not just the Alignment.

[Question] As a member of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, I believe only yesterday you toured areas such as Sidon. What was your impression of what is happening in the towns, especially in view of the remarks made by MAPAM MK Imri Ron [on heavy damages and casualties]?

[Answer] First of all I did not make public my views before I toured the area and saw matters with my own eyes. What I did see with my own eyes is that there is no doubt that along some main roads in Sidon there is substantial damage. No doubt in Tyre as well; in those places where the terrorists held positions there was marked visible damage.

No doubt the sight of the town -- or rather both towns -- is a sad sight, but any town you enter after a war in encumbered with sadness. There is no doubt the Sidon area 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp was destroyed, but the questions I must ask are the following, and I must give them a responsible and serious answer: First, have the IDF officers and troops destroyed things out of haste, absence of mind or lack of respect for human life? For that my absolute answer is no. I was deeply impressed by the fact that the commanders, the troops -- from the air force or the ground forces and infantry -- to the best of their ability tried not to harm civilians and homes, tried to prevent looting and pilfering -- I have deep respect for this. In other words, there is damage, but it was not premeditated. This is the first conclusion I have reached. Of course one could ask the political question of whether it was at all necessary to enter the towns, but this does not involve the military echelon. That echelon aroused my sense of respect both in terms of its conduct and in terms of the results. I say this categorically.

As for the second question -- as to whether or not the scope of the destruction and the loss in human lives among the civilian population and the number of refugees and homeless as published in the world press are correct or not -- my answer is that they are highly exaggerated, even with a touch of viciousness.

There is no doubt in my mind that hundreds of innocent civilians were killed and I am sure that every Israeli, in uniform or out of it, regrets it. There is no doubt in my mind that there were days when tens of thousands of people were on the beach, but this was not because the thought was to save them from danger. No doubt thousands have remained without a roof over their heads, but my impression is that this is only a temporary, short-lived arrangement, they can return to their homes, and I am sure that Israel and Lebanon will both do their best to facilitate this.

Let me tell you the truth: It is not that I feel no pain or could accept what I did see, but still when I see the figures that have been published -- 600,000 refugees -- then I say nonsense. If they claim there are 10,000 dead, my impression is that this is completely unrealistic.

To say that hundreds of houses were destroyed -- all these are overblown, exaggerated numbers. I am not minimizing the scope of the destruction; this is the outcome of war, not of a premeditated intention.

[Question] In this state of affairs you are in fact explaining the government's actions at least as well as it does itself. Can you foresee the possibility of there being a national unity government now in view of the difficult political struggle?

[Answer] I would not, under the shadow of the battles and tension, like to discuss this. I repeat in an unequivocal way, and this is what I believe: On things we agree on it is necessary to unhesitatingly express that agreement in public -- even though we are the opposition in the Knesset. In general, during such times when there is also sorrow in our homes -- let us not forget that the price was definitely high -- one should exploit all that unites us and hold in abeyance all that divides us.

When I see the facts I will repeat them and present them as such regardless of whether this is good for the opposition or not. At the same time, we have remained at odds over some fundamental things, and there is no point minimizing this. For example, even though I believe the PLO was dealt a very heavy and deadly blow it is necessary to distinguish between the PLO and the Palestinian problem. Even after the blow the PLO has been dealt in Lebanon the same 70,000 Palestinians are still there, and they could be a source for renewed unrest in the future.

In the absence of a political solution I suspect that we have not resolved the problem. We have 1.3 million Arabs in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and I tell you when I look at Lebanon I realize that I have learned at least two lessons from this experience: that Israel should not become a secular state in which religious groups clash incessantly, destroying the country's social fabric, and that the mistake the French made and the Lebanese themselves made should be avoided -- that is that Lebanon was given territory inhabited by Sunnis. Lebanon was basically founded on three balanced minorities that also offset each other: the Shi'ite, Maronite and Druze minorities. The moment the Sunnis were added the balance gradually tilted toward the Muslim side, that balance among the minorities was shattered and the problem of majority versus minority cropped up. Therefore I have not changed my view that Israel should not only be a Jewish land [eretz] but also a Jewish country [medina].

Most importantly, if I believe it is necessary to seek a political solution, I should ask with whom this should be sought. Thank God the PLO is no more. I think the PLO has brought disaster to the Palestinian cause. If you had asked me who the three persons are who brought about the Palestinian tragedy, in all truth I would say the Jerusalem mufti, Shuqayri and Yasir 'Arafat. Their extremism, lack of forethought and calculation, fanaticism, indiscriminate use of whatever means they have, abysmal hatred and constant incitement led to the creation of the refugee problem. But if the PLO has really been weakened and might even disappear sometime in the future -- and I am not sure of this -- it is necessary to ask who the other partners are to the negotiations. In my opinion these partners are Jordan on the one hand and the representatives of the inhabitants of the territories on the other hand.

[Question] You mean the renewal of the Jordanian option?

[Answer] I do not know why you call it the Jordanian option. Jordan is mentioned in the Camp David accords as well, and I think ultimately it is necessary to make peace with Jordan and to stabilize the border between Jordan and us and to resolve the Palestinian problem.

It also happens that Jordan, which earlier could have been regarded as the illegitimate offspring of the Western world is presently a real orphan in the Arab world.

Its relations with Syria are a shambles. Jordan felt that syria was endangering its northern corner. Its relations with Iraq have remained good, but where is Iraq? What happened to Iraq? Jordan has distanced itself from Egypt. What happened in regard to Lebanon, incidentally, is very interesting: The PLO, which cursed the Egyptians for making peace with Egypt, approached the Egyptians to influence Israel to declare a case-fire. At the same time, Jordan has a very long border with Israel and, at least as much as in the past, today it knows what Israel's military power is and so I think Jordan has a real interest today -- or at least it should have one -- in holding talks with us. We cannot live forever with only one firm border -- to the west, the sea -- or even the southern border in the Sinai. Israel must have an eastern border.

SHARON RESTRICTS INTERVIEWS WITH SENIOR OFFICERS

TA220748 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Jun 82 p 1

Report by Tzvi Har'el

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has forbidden IDF corps commanders and senior officers to be interviewed by the media without permission from the IDF spokesman. This ban has been in effect since yesterday morning. This ban by Minister Sharon came in the wake of interviews with senior officers which were not authorized by the IDF spokesman in advance.

EYTAN: REGULAR SERVICE PERIOD MAY BE EXTENDED

TA211856 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1828 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The IDF is now contemplating the possibility of extending for some time the regular service of soldiers on compulsory duty currently serving in Lebanon and who are due to be discharged from service in the next few days. Speaking to soldiers in the course of the Cabinet tour of Lebanon, The chief of staff said that if tension continued in the field it may be necessary to adopt such a step in order to retain the advantage of having veteran and well-trained soldiers. Lieutenant General Eytan expressed his confidence that if such a step became necessary the soldiers would understandingly accept it. This has been reported by our political correspondent Gad Becker.

Israel is building a detention camp on Lebanese territory for terrorists captured in the course of the Peace for Galilee Operation. Over 4,000 terrorists were captured. Replying to questions by soldiers, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan said Israel is detaining the terrorists in Lebanon so that when a new political settlement is achieved in Lebanon an independent Lebanese government would also be able to handle this problem.

IDF OFFICER SAYS 'TERRORIST' SYSTEM COLLAPSING

TA211622 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1558 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Around noon the exchanges of fire in the Beirut area ceased. In general, over the past few days there has been a decline in the terrorists' firing. This was stated by an officer of one of the artillery forces in the region to our military correspondent Hayim Ravya. He says this is viewed in line with the collapse of the terrorists' system.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified officer] Over the past 24 hours there has been sporadic, usually imprecise Katyusha firing by the terrorists. The firing was directed especially from sources in the airport area and in the Muslim quarters in Beirut. Our units returned fire at the sources of firing. This is, more or less, the picture emerging over the last few days.

[Ravya] How intensive is your firing at the terrorist sources of firing?

[Answer] Just as we did all through the operation, now too -- in a situation which seems like a war of attrition -- the firing is of course silencing the sources of firing immediately.

[Question] In the very last few hours -- it is noon now -- has it been calm in the area?

[Answer] There is a break now and I hope it will continue.

[Question] Will this break last long, judging by the past few days?

[Answer] I would say the typical situation is one of a few hours of quiet and again a few hours of relatively light exchanges of fire, and this pattern repeats itself.

[Question] Have you noticed any change in the intensity of the terrorists' firing from Beirut in recent days?

[Answer] I would say without hesitation that there has been a steep decline in their firing.

[Question] Do you attribute this to your response to the firing?

[Answer] I think this is part of the general collapse of the terrorists' system. [end recording]

'SENIOR IDF OFFICER' ASSESSES PLO SITUATION

TA231220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Beirut that the area is quiet even though from the hilltops to the east one can hear the echoes of explosions and artillery fire.

A senior IDF officer in the area told our military correspondent that the terrorists' predicament in the city is difficult but that if the cease-fire continues their situation will improve. He claimed the bombardments of the terrorists in the last few days, the fact that they have been surrounded coupled with the fear that the IDF might take action against them, have had a negative effect on them. He expressed the evaluation that the terrorists are reorganizing, resupplying stocks, fortifying themselves and are planning the next stages of the battles.

As for the Syrians, the senior officer said they are not observing the cease-fire and are trying to prevent their forces from being surrounded near 'Alayh, and want to leave the Beirut-Damascus road open in the direction of Zahlah and Al-Biqa'. As for the Lebanese Christians, the senior officer said they are concerned about the fate of the urban sector.

HADDAD OUTLINES CONDITIONS FOR DISARMING

TA230936 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 23 Jun 82 p 10

[Report on interview with Christian militia commander Maj Sa'd Haddad by 'Imanu'el Duda'i on 18 June -- place not given]

[Excerpt] Maj Sa'd Haddad appears to be confident of his ability to lead a free Lebanon, although he evades stating this explicitly. The interview with Sa'd Haddad took place last Friday evening. Because of the volatile political situation and upheaval in Lebanon, many things may sound slightly strange by the time this magazine is published.

So, this is Sa'd Haddad on Friday, 18 June, slightly ill at ease, tired and, as he says, very busy.

[Question] Major Haddad, what will be the fate of your Free Lebanon?

[Answer] God only knows. On this subject there is political controversy and many proposals. I think everything depends on the United States. I am ready, personally, to accept any solution on the condition that Syria and the PLO leave Lebanon.

[Question] Efforts are now being made to set up a joint council of all the organizations active in Lebanon. Have they also invited you?

[Answer] No one has invited me.

[Question] Would you really accept any solution agreed upon by the others?

[Answer] No. If the solution is not acceptable to me and my colleagues, we will not accept it and we will continue to rule southern Lebanon.

[Question] Who are your colleagues? Who supports you today?

[Answer] All the villagers in my area; they will follow me.

[Question] What do you regard as a condition for the disarming of your forces?

[Answer] A peace agreement between Israel and Lebanon, recognition from Saudi Arabia and Syria and the signing of a defense pact between Israel and Lebanon. When we had difficulties, no country helped us except Israel.

[Question] What will you do if one of these conditions is not met?

[Answer] They can decide what they want in Beirut. We will continue to rule in the south.

[Question] You derive your authority from your position as a Lebanese officer. If a Lebanese government is established and if it orders you to return to Beirut and serve as an officer elsewhere what will you do?

[Answer] I am not budging from here. I want to guarantee peace in the south.

[Question] But a legal government in Lebanon can force its will upon you.

[Answer] No comment.

[Question] You would bring about the redivision of Lebanon into two areas?

[Answer] I call my area Free Lebanon. Free Lebanon is not the division of the country.

[Question] I suppose there will soon be elections in Lebanon. Will you submit your candidacy for president?

[Answer] I am not a politician. I do not want any political position. I am a military man.

CAMILLE SHAM'UN: BATTLE FOR BEIRUT TO CONTINUE

TA192103 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Lebanese Front leader Camille Sham'un interviewed in English by Arab affairs correspondent Ehud Ya'ari, at noon, 19 June, in Sham'un's Beirut home -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] President [as heard] Sham'un, in your capacity as leader of the Lebanese Front, what would you say is the next step to be taken now in order to have peace and stability in Lebanon and peace and stability over the Israeli-Lebanese frontier?

[Answer] Well, you know, the war has started, we have reached a stage, actually, we [words indistinct] with luck, the final stage or there will be another one. For example, there has been a kind of ultimatum to the Palestinian forces which are actually in the western part of Beirut, the ultimatum will be over by tomorrow noon. What is going to be the reaction of the military during the advance of the military, to see whether they are going to resume the fighting or not.

I hope that some negotiations, which are taking place actually, will convince the Palestinians not to fight anymore. So, that will help saving lives and saving this part of Beirut from destruction. On the other hand, about the Syrians, we are still here. The Lebanese will, as I understand it from the many statements which have been made by responsible people in Tel Aviv or Jerusalem...they don't want any presence, only (?civilian) presence in Lebanon.

[Question] Do you agree to this position?

[Answer] It has always been my aim that the armed Palestinians should get out of Beirut and that the Syrians -- of Lebanon -- and that the Syrians should get out of Lebanon.

[Question] But can we really reach this objective without having some sort of a strong Lebanese government?

[Answer] Well, I hope this time, this is going to be the next step in Lebanese politics. While we are in the middle of a war and we are going to see the outcome of the military operations, which might take place again, either against the Palestinians or against the Syrians.

[Question] So, at the present moment, you should prefer to wait for the Israelis to act?

[Answer] I think we are doomed to wait. We are doomed to it, but the presence of a strong Lebanese government is absolutely necessary.

[Question] And for this purpose you are prepared to sit with your people, with some people on the other side, with whom you didn't really have any negotiations going on for the past few years?

[Answer] Well, ultimately we have to start to get a strong national government which would include Christians and Muslims and which would be responsible for the future of the country and when I say the future of the country, from now on, because so many things have happened in Lebanon during this last 7 years that we have to rebuild this country from the moral point of view, we have to rebuild it again from the physical point of view, many destructions have happened during this actual war and before this actual war. Our economy is, to a certain extent, rather tired and we will have to rebuild again our economy. We would like to settle all the problems which have -- administered -- actually -- and to be able to carry all this business we need a very strong government.

[Question] May I ask a very direct question. As it was reported, you were the one who initiated first contacts with the Israelis back in 1976, this sort of marriage between the Lebanese Front and Israel. Would you say the marriage is being now consumed [as heard]

[Answer] The marriage -- well, do you expect children?

[laughs]

[Question] Yes, children, for example, peace and stability in Lebanon?

[Answer] I'll tell you what happened. In 1975 and in 1976 we were left alone without any help from anybody, neither from European countries nor from the United States nor from the Arab countries. We were facing a war which was started by the Palestinians with the help of many elements coming from the Arab countries. We needed some assistance, military assistance. When I say military assistance, it means somebody to provide us with the necessary military equipment to resume, to defend ourselves and resume the fighting. Well, I must say that the Israel, the Israelis, or the Israeli Government, was the only people who extended to us this assistance and it was the beginning of our relations with Israel.

[Question] There were reports in the Israeli press that a meeting is planned for next week between some of the leaders of the Lebanese Front and Prime Minister Begin when he comes back from the states.

[Answer] Well, I have no idea. I have no idea. I have not been informed.

[Question] Would you say that there is a chance that the PLO will agree to withdraw and disarm in west Beirut? Peacefully, I mean.

[Answer] Well, I am not very optimistic about it, because the last answer which was given by Yasir 'Arafat and George Habash and company was negative, so this means that they don't want to settle matters by negotiations or peaceful means and they don't want to, to get away with the military equipment which are in their hands. So, I am afraid the battle is going to continue.

[Question] Frankly speaking, would you like to see the Israeli army going into west Beirut in order to get the PLO out?

[Answer] No, no, I would say no, because it means killing many people. It means, if we can achieve the same result without the Israeli army going down there with all the killing and all the destructions which are bound to follow this rather big battle which is going, will be going to, would be taking place, certainly I would prefer the peaceful solution, which means that the Palestinians would be ready to be got out, to give up their equipments and be satisfied to leave us normal citizens in Lebanon, for the time being.

[Question] My final question -- it's not really a question -- your name is really well known in Israel. Would you like to say something to the Israeli people, now, after the operation?

[Answer] Well, I would like to wish peace to everybody, the Israeli people as well as the Lebanese people and that this part of the world, which is called the Middle East, will not be driven into another war and that everybody will enjoy living peacefully so that every nation and every country in the Middle East can develop its own life and happiness.

NEW NEGEV AIRBASES USED IN LEBANON OPERATION

TA222009 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1950 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Excerpta] Tel Aviv, 22 Jun (ITIM) -- The two new airfields in the Negev, which were completed a short while ago, were put to use properly and without any operational flaws in the war in Lebanon, Brig Gen Moshe Bar-Tov, head of the Negev Airfields Authority, said today. He was speaking at a meeting of directors held in Tel Aviv on behalf of the Israel Management Center.

GRENADE THROWN AT DRUZE LEADER'S OFFICE

TA190730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] A handgrenade was thrown last night into the office of the head of the Israeli Druze, Salman abu Salah, in the Golan village of Majdal Shams. No one was hurt but a lot of damage was caused.

Golan Druze Unrest Reported

TA200917 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 20 Jun 82 p 3

[Report from the north by Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] Against the background of the recent events in Lebanon there has been unrest among the extremist Golan Druze over the past few days. Two fires broke out in houses of pro-Israeli Golan Druze and the police suspect arson is involved. One of the fires was in the house of Salman abu Salah in Majdal Shams. As reported at the end of the week, at the beginning of the fighting a group of radical Druze tried to prevent a column of armored vehicles from reaching the Golan.

On Friday a group of Druze set tires ablaze in the center of Majdal Shams. The police detained two suspects. Several disturbances also took place in the Arab sector of the Galilee in recent days in connection with events in Lebanon. PLO slogans were painted on a sign of the Agriculture Ministry office in the village of Tamra. Slogans condemning the IDF and the state were written on Meginim Street in Haifa. In the village of Sakhnin there were a few disturbances. The police picked up several suspects for interrogation.

ZAIRE OFFERS EXCLUSIVE DIAMOND MINING FRANCHISE

TA230930 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Jun 82 p 8

[Excerpt] A few weeks ago Zairian leader General Mobutu offered Israel an exclusive franchise for diamond mining in his country. Zaire mines about one-third of all industrial diamonds in the world and also has undeveloped mines for gem-quality diamonds.

The president of the Israeli diamond exchange, Mr Moshe Schnitzer, has said that in his opinion no Israeli diamond merchants will be interested in the franchise because of the worldwide slump in the price of diamonds and because of a clash with the London diamond syndicate.

The offer was passed on to Israel during the business talks held between Israel and Zaire in preparation for the resumption of diplomatic ties between the two countries. Until 7 months ago the main part of the Zairian diamond franchise was held by the De Beers syndicate. More than 80 percent of Zairian diamonds are industrial with annual production exceeding 17 million carats, which is about one-third of the world's production.

ALGERIA

OFFICIALS REFUSE TO COMMENT ON GOUKOUNI

NC221415 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Algiers, June 22 (AFP) -- Chad's ousted President Goukouni Oueddei may have been granted asylum in Algeria, according to Western diplomatic sources here.

Algerian officials refused to comment on the reports.

Two days ago Mr Goukouni left Cameroon, where he fled a fortnight ago after Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) entered the Chadian capital, but there was still no confirmation that he had arrived in Algiers.

Algeria remained neutral during Chad's long civil conflict but developed good relations with Mr Goukouni's interim National Unity Government after it was recognised by the Organisation of African Unity. At the OAU's request the Algerian Government sent a small military observer force to the central African state to oversee the distribution of food and medical aid. Mr Goukouni visited Algiers at the end of last year to seek economic aid.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI: SAUDI ARABIA DOES NOT WANT ARAB SUMMIT

LD230044 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] JANA has learned that Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has officially informed the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah that he had asked the Arab League to call an urgent, immediate Arab summit. In this regard, both Lebanon and Syria asked the league to convene an Arab summit, and Algeria, the PDRY, Kuwait, Qatar, Mauritania and Tunisia agreed.

However, the secretary general of the Arab League seems to be unenthusiastic about convening a summit meeting and to be obeying the orders of Saudi Arabia, which does not want an Arab summit during this grave moment for the Arabs so that the Zionist enemy may be able to entrench itself, achieve the objectives of its invasion of Arab territory, impose its conditions for the liquidation of the Palestinian Resistance, deal a blow to the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and encircle Syria.

JANA DEPICTS HABIB AS 'INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST'

LD230940 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Jun (JANA) -- JANA's political editor comments on Philip Habib's mission to the Arab region:

While the Zionist enemy continues his barbaric destruction of Lebanon and practices the ugliest forms of killing and terrorism and the whole world learns with certainty that America with its aircraft, tanks, fleets and various weapons of destruction is on the side of the enemy, the American administration boasts about human rights and sends one of its advisers, known to be American Zionism's instrument in the region, to find solutions and formulas that are, in fact, a natural continuation of the Camp David plot.

America, known for its international terrorism, must stop practicing the ugliest forms of international terrorist methods that threaten to destroy and wipe out humanity. The mission designed to portray America in the eyes of the world as a country of peace has clearly exposed it as a country of international terrorism. Otherwise why choose this particular time during which the Lebanese and Palestinian people have suffered 10,000 dead and 20,000 injured, and the enemy is plundering and robbing, thus challenging all international norms? Philip Habib, known for engineering the Vietnam and other massacres in various parts of the world, which experienced tragedy caused by bloodied American hands, has been brought back from retirement by Reagan for tasks in the Arab region with the objective of consolidating the enemy and enabling him to expand day after day.

What Arab territory must be touched by Philip's feet and what Arab hands must shake Philip Habib's hands because he has become an American and because the U.S. administration and the Zionists consider him the best instrument in such tasks -- this man who is known to the world to be of Arab origin? Since this man has helped the enemy a great deal in arranging the Zionist invasion plan against Lebanese Arab territory, he himself, as an American instrument and part of the American game in the region, has confirmed to the lovers of justice and peace in the world that he belongs to the state of terrorism and that he is a professional international terrorist against the rights of people.

Let the Arab world know that what has enabled Zionists like Kissinger to conclude the agreement of humiliation and defeat at Camp David, may enable Philip Habib to lead the plot to a level which will enable the enemy to realize his aims. Then those who hailed the arrival of Philip Habib will learn that they have contributed to the treachery and those who see him as a good omen will meet the same fate of the executed As-Sadat, and our Arab nation will turn Arab land into a hell which will burn the feet of Philip Habib and his ilk!

If they believe the matter concerns no more than negotiations, they are dreaming because the issue is much more extensive and more serious. It is a barbaric invasion by the enemy against a defenseless Arab state and with the clear aims of destroying the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

At the end of his commentary, JANA's editor wondered about what Habib was negotiating and why they are consulting with and participating in negotiations with him. The Zionist enemy has invaded Lebanon and there can be no other solution but one, namely, the responsibility of the Arabs as a whole to repel the invasion. Accordingly, Philip Habib, who came to conceal both the invasion and the American-Zionist-reactionary plotting plan, must immediately be kicked out of Arab territory in the same manner that the Zionist enemy must be kicked out.

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES STUDENTS 22 JUNE

LD230744 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution last night had a meeting with male and female students of the Faith and Qar Yunis Universities through closed-circuit television. He explained to them the true military and political situation in Lebanon.

AL-QADHDHAFI ON LEBANON, U.S. MANEUVERS, REAGAN

AU211557 Vienna PROFIL in German No 25, 21 Jun 82 pp 24-25

[Report on Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's interview with a visiting Austrian "political scientists delegation" at his "headquarters" in Libya -- date not given]

[Excerpts] On the war in Lebanon:

"Libya is wondering why the Americans and Europeans continue to support Zionism, considering that it has been proved that Zionism is a shocking factor for world peace, and that the Israelis are barbarians and demagogues, against world peace and against mankind in general. As we know, they have now shown their true face, because in their latest attacks they have not distinguished between military and civilian targets. They have bombed civilians, killed children and old people and razed to the ground culture and civilization. Ultimately, this certainly will lead to a third world war as the Israelis caused World Wars I and II. However, I would very much like to know how Europe and America would react if an Arab nation had committed these barbaric acts. Europeans and Americans still have not realized that the Israelis are an evil to the whole world and that they will certainly touch off a world catastrophe. They have no morals and are barbarians. They want to destroy the whole world so as to remain alone."

On Libya's role in the Lebanon conflict:

"We will be in solidarity with the Palestinian people until they have regained their rights. However, God willing, the Europeans and Americans will pay the price, the price for their support of Israel. They will pay this price because the Israelis are conjuring up a third world war.... Hence, Europe and America must simply dissociate themselves from these barbarians and cut off any military and economic support for Israel."

On the U.S. intention to again hold maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra in September:

"That would mean world war..and it is certainly possible that a second world power would also intervene in this war -- the Soviet Union...we will offer resistance to aggressors, colonialists and conquerers..."

On chances for Arab unity:

"As long as the currently existing regimes are in power, I don't see any chance whatever. Only when all these systems are abolished will Arab unity become real."

On the Libyan model as the foundation for Arab unity:

"The system of the Jamahiriyah is designed not only for the Arab states, but is worldwide."

On his current assessment of U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

"He has changed a little, no doubt. At first, he was a 100-percent ignoramus as far as international relations are concerned. Today, he grasps at least 25 percent of the world problems."

On his visit to Austria in March 1982:

"The visit to Austria was highly successful and paved the way for our future visits to other Western countries... In this context, I am highly satisfied with the endeavors of the Austrian chancellor to this end."

PAPER CALLS FOR COMPENSATION FOR WAR DAMAGES

LD212028 Tripoli JANA in English 1844 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Texg] Tripoli, Sha'ban 29, June 21, JANA News Agency -- Today's issue of AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR newspaper emphasized Jamahiriyah's right for compensation for war damages, losses and their destructive effects on the environment.

This came in a long article which debated the issue of world war damages in Jamahiriyah, international accords and laws, the declaration of permanent sovereignty over its natural resources and Jamahiriyah inability to take part in the organization and exploitation of its total resources arising from land mines planted in land and sea by imperialist countries.

The paper pointed to these countries responsibility to remove these mines from Libyan lands and waters and to the 1973 charter, article 2, which stipulates the right of every country to exercise its full and permanent sovereignty including the right of use and exploitation of all its natural wealth and resources and its economic activities. Also, the right of all individuals or groups countries [as received] for cooperation to remove all obstacles hindering the exploitation and use of these resources. The presence of mines in Libyan territory are causing excessive damages and should be removed. Compensation should follow according to international laws and rights as well as on human basis and considerations.

BRIEFS

LIBYAN-GREEK SOCIETY -- Tripoli, Sha'ban 28, June 20, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The Libyan Arab-Greek Friendship Societ was formed yesterday in Tripoli. The ceremony was attended by the secretary of the friendship societies' bureau, faculty members from Al Fateh University, members of basic people's congresses, and vocational unions and (?syndicates). The Greek side in the ceremony was attended by the head of the Greek community in the Jamahiriyah and the head of the PASOK party delegation who attended the general conference of the international platform against imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction and fascism. The formation of the friendship society falls within the framework of bolstering the Jamahiriyah's relations and cooperation with peoples of the world. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 0948 GMT 20 Jun 82 LD]

TREATY WITH GRENADA -- Tripoli, Sha'ban 28, June 20, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning and the deputy defence minister in Grenada concluded minutes of a bilateral cooperation treaty. The treaty stipulates expansion of bilateral cooperation treaty. The treaty stipulates expansion of bilateral cooperation in trade construction and investments fields. The ceremony was attended by Brigadier Yunis Jabir, the commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Forces, and Maurice Bishop, the leader of the revolutionary movement in Grenada. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 0816 GMT 21 June 82 LD]

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MALIAN MINISTER -- Tripoli, Sha'ban 30, June 22, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The leader of the revolution received yesterday Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, Mali foreign minister, who handed him a letter from Mali President Moussa Traore. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 0855 GMT 22 Jun 82 LD]

MOROCCO

MINISTER OF STATE AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PLO

LD212158 Rabat MAP in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Morocco has affirmed its permanent support of the Palestinian Revolution and its full readiness with all means to back the PLO, and also has asserted its demand for the unconditional, total withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, M'hamed Boucetta, today received (Abu Marwan), PLO representative in Rabat, who briefed Boucetta on the developments in the Palestinian arena in the wake of the treacherous Zionist assault on southern Lebanon.

The minister of state assured the Palestinian official of Morocco's permanent support of the Palestinian Revolution in its struggle against the Zionist invasion and its full readiness to render all support for the PLO. Boucetta also asserted Morocco's demand for the unconditional withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from Lebanon.

M'hamed Boucetta also received 'Abbas Musa Mustafa, Democratic Republic of Sudan's ambassador in Rabat. The discussions dealt with the crisis which the OAU is experiencing following the irresponsible decision made by its administrative secretary general, Edem Kodjo, in Addis Ababa last February, and also with the prevailing situation in the Middle East and Lebanon.

SUDAN

OFFICIAL CALLS MEETING WITH ETHIOPIA 'SUCCESSFUL'

GF221505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Jun (SUNA) -- Hashim 'Uthman, Foreign Ministry under secretary and leader of the Sudanese delegation to the meetings of the group of experts within the framework of the Sudanese-Ethiopian joint security and defense committees, said the committee meeting in Addis Ababa was successful and all aspects of bilateral cooperation were discussed. Hashim 'Uthman said the next meeting of the Sudanese-Ethiopian joint security and defense committee will be held in Addis Ababa in July 1982.

Hashim 'Uthman and the delegation accompanying him have returned home after participating in the meetings of the experts group held in Addis Ababa 15-21 June.

MIRGHANI VIEWS ARAB SUMMIT, EGYPT, LIBYA

PM180909 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 16 Jun 82 pp 6, 8

[Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani interview with 'Adil Rida in Khartoum -- date not given]

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with AL-AKHBAR, Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani said Sudanese President Numayri has asked the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum to convey to his government the need to intervene immediately to force Israel to withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon and to end its massacres against the people there.

He said Iraq now faces a menacing Iranian danger that will not stop at the Iraqi borders and there is need for a swift Arab move to prevent the situation from exacerbating.

Replying to a question, he said the time has really come to convene an Arab summit, to close ranks and speak with one voice at this critical juncture. No one disputes that Arab solidarity is the most effective way to repel the dangers threatening the Arab nation and its aspirations. He said: In the absence of Arab solidarity, the Arab nation has suffered several calamities because of its division and dispersal.

He added: Sudan advocates convening an Arab summit. There is no doubt that Sudan's effort in this regard finds clear Arab support.

In fact, and to be honest, I would say the Arab brothers are depending on Sudan to achieve Arab solidarity because we have no conspiratorial designs, are not party to Arab disputes, and our policy is characterized by clarity. We hope that in the near future we will reach an agreement.

He said Sudan is awaiting replies from Arab countries, with the exception of the extremist and rejectionist countries -- which we did not contact because that would be futile -- such as Syria and Libya, who stood against Iraq in its battle with Iran despite the fact that both are members of the Arab League and signatories of the joint Arab defense pact.

Replying to a question, the Sudanese foreign minister said his country will not take part in the African summit if it is held in Libya because of Libya's continuing pursuit of the policy of sabotage inside the African Continent. He said the countries of the continent appreciate Sudan's stand and Sudan is a member of all the committees charged with looking into African problems in view of its constructive stand and clear policy in Africa.

Speaking about inviting Egypt to attend the nonaligned conference, he said: That is the natural thing. Egypt is a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement and applies the policy of nonalignment in both word and deed. Its participation would be an added strength to the movement. We believe the time has come for the Arab countries to review their stands toward Egypt.

Replying to a question, Minister Mirghani said: Sudan's position is firm and stable despite the falsehoods spread by biased people. On the level of local politics, the provincial governments are formed through free elections and in the best democratic manner. Some people allege that Sudan is unstable because there are certain demonstrations or strikes. Although we are not happy about such things, we are proud because, if Sudan were unstable, we would have done to them what is done to them in El Hamma and Tripoli. There is nothing easier than throwing demonstrators in jail. However, stable and democratic Sudan does not do so because of its belief in democracy and rule by the people.

Replying to another question, he said that the solution to the question of Chad lies in national unity. For this reason, we call on the disputing parties to work seriously for national unity, because it is the only guarantee for stability. Foreign hands must be kept off. Sudan is against any foreign intervention in Chad.

He said Libyan plotting is continuing in Sudan, in the Arab world, in Africa and throughout the world. For their conspiratorial purposes in Sudan, they try to smuggle arms and explosives into the country. This is a well-known and exposed operation that doesn't worry us and we are watching it. If Libya tries once again to conspire against Sudan, then all Sudan will become a graveyard for the Libyan regime. Libya previously invaded Sudan and was able to do so because we did not expect a neighboring country claiming to be Arab to perpetrate such action. But once bitten, twice shy.

He added: Sudan is perfectly capable of defending itself. As for the tripartite alliance between Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia, we, of course, have no confidence in Libya, which undoubtedly has ulterior motives for joining this alliance. And despite the fact that Ethiopia is in the alliance, we have total confidence that Ethiopia will do nothing to disturb Sudanese-Ethiopian relations regardless of Libya's intentions.

TUNISIA

POPULAR UNITY MOVEMENT LEADER INTERVIEWED

GF200604 Manama AL-ADWA' in Arabic 19 Jun 82 p 7

[Report on interview granted by Mohamed Belhaj Omar, leader of the Tunisian Popular Unity Movement, to AL-ADWA' correspondent in Tunis -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is the Popular Unity Movement [PUM] satisfied about democracy? I am surprised about the temporary alliance between the government and the Tunisian General Union of Labor [GUL] during the elections. This union is considered the largest opposition front -- could this lead to control by government and create a gap between it and its base.

[Answer] Our brothers in the Gulf should know, particularly since they hear about Tunisia without visiting it, that the situation is different from what they hear or imagine. What happened in Tunisia is a positive step for the popular struggles that have long since converged, resulting in creating various political currents and newspapers that frankly express their ideologies and try as much as possible to enlighten the Tunisian citizen and to encourage him to ask for his rights and to carry out his duties. Nevertheless, we are still dissatisfied with the current situation if we view the real level of democracy and aspirations for a true democracy.

The brothers in the Gulf compare the level of democracy in Eastern and Western countries. They say Tunisia is better off than these countries. This conviction is acceptable. However, we are aspiring for a real and correct democratic life, not a fake one. We want to lay down the bases of democracy that will not be retracted by any future regime.

We tried to conform to the current democracy; we compromised with it on the basis of deepening and expanding democracy and we are ready to make sacrifices for that. However, there are political practices in the country that do not give hope that bases for real democracy will be firmly laid down in the near future.

The freedom of press which you hear about is not the true one we are seeking; the current freedom of the press is the freedom which has been allowed by the country's laws, which do not conform with the country's Constitution. Also, the Constitution allows for the formation of societies and parties. There are parties and societies but they are not officially approved.

We in the PUM have been oppressed and tortured by the authorities. We were subjected to a long trial in 1977 and the PUM leaders were imprisoned. I was one of those leaders imprisoned and who struggled for democracy. We were released from prison and the situation did not change. There is still oppression against us and against other currents. There are a number of Islamic movement leaders who were imprisoned for their ideology.

Talking about the GUL and the government's attempt to normalize relations with it so that it will not be able to pressure the government into meeting the union's demands, he said: What every Tunisian and Arab citizen should know is that the GUL became an organized power in the country and it is the only power that can forcefully oppose the ruling party on the organizational level.

On the other hand, consciousness, maturity and the political and association level of the union will allow the people to assess the situation and enable this union to evaluate the leadership through their opinions. No one from the leadership of the Gulf or outside will be able to control this union as he wishes. The union is mature enough so that no one can impose anything on it.

The laborers are suffering from complicated and knotty problems that can be resolved by changing the economic and social life, by granting the laborer his rights, by involving him in decisionmaking and by involving him in representation and supervision.

Mohamed Belhaj Omar warned against attempts to split the ranks of the leaders of the GUL and to impose diversification of associations. He said: It is in the interest of the laborer, the regime, homeland and the ruling party to maintain the unity of the GUL.

He said: Inasmuch as we call for the diversification of parties, we insist on keeping the GUL as the only organization for the workers so that it can carry weight and have influence, and because there are some elements which try to normalize relations with the regime, which could split the ranks, result in a disaster for the union and, consequently, lead to disorder, which will not serve any side.

WESTERN SAHARA

FOREIGN MINISTER HAKIM URGES REFERENDUM

LD221302 Algiers APS in English 1051 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 22/6/82 (APS) -- Saharan Foreign Minister Mr Ibrahim Hakim deplored in a press conference here the absence of a Moroccan political will to establish peace in the area.

We are willing he added to work for restoring peace in the region but unfortunately Rabat does not share this feeling and asks in Washington instead for more military supplies.

The U.S. military bases in Morocco are a challenge to the African Continent and constitute a danger towards the internationalization of the conflict. Mr Hakim criticized also the European countries who should have firmly denounced this U.S. intervention.

As for the situation in the Western Sahara he underlined the necessity of organising a referendum after the holding of negotiations which will lead to the establishing of peace in the northern west of Africa.

KENYA

OLIVER TAMBO ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT 21 JUNE

EA221206 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] The president of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Oliver Tambo, arrived in Nairobi yesterday for a 3-day visit.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Mr Tambo said that during his stay in the country he will hold talks with President Daniel arap Moi on the progress of the liberation movement in South Africa and Namibia. He said that the highlights of his talks with President Moi would include the progress of the liberation movement by African nationalists against the racist regime and the conduct of the racist regime and its collaborators in independent Africa.

Mr Tambo will also hold talks with the secretary-general of the All-Africa Conference of Churches. He is accompanied by his two assistants (Edward Mahasi) and (Simeon Shabalana).

BRIEFS

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC — At least 25 people died of cholera in South Nyanza District and several others were admitted to hospitals during the past six days. A team of doctors from Kendu mission hospital and Homa Bay district hospital have been rushed to the area to fight the killer disease. A source at the Kendu mission hospital told THE STANDARD last night that some of the victims died at home and others in hospitals. [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 22 Jun 82 p 1 EA]

SOMALIA

GOVERNMENT READY TO TALK WITH ETHIOPIA

EA221136 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] A Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that the Somali Government is ready for peaceful coexistence, stability and good neighborliness in the Horn of Africa. The spokesman, replying to a speech made on 19 June in Addis Ababa by the leader of the Abyssinian colonialist regime, Mengistu Haile Mariam, on relations between Abyssinia and the countries of this region, particularly the improvement of relations with Somalia, said the SDR already has demonstrated its willingness to achieve this. However, he said, it is unfortunate that the Mengistu regime has not responded to the good will shown by the SDR to find a peaceful solution to the problem of the Horn of Africa.

The head of the Abyssinian colonialist regime said in his speech that his country is prepared to forget what has taken place between the SDR and the Abyssinians and is now ready to hold peaceful talks with the Somali Government.

The Somali spokesman said this step has been advocated by Somalia on many occasions but the Mengistu regime has continued its policy of aggression and continuous confrontation, which endangers peace in this region and the world.

The spokesman continued that if Mengistu is now serious about the search for peace and the improvement of relations between the two countries, the Somali Government is ready for positive talks aimed at finding a lasting solution to the root cause of the longstanding Horn of Africa problem. The Somali Government, the spokesman concluded, awaits proposals from Mengistu on the date and venue for such talks.

PRESIDENT MEETS ERITREAN DELEGATION 20 JUNE

EA202044 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, today received at the presidency the chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front People's Liberation Forces, Osman Salih Sabbe, and his delegation.

Osman Salih Sabbe briefed the president on the struggle of the Eritrean people for independence and on the fighting against the Abyssinian colonialist forces together with those who are assisting them.

The delegation expressed satisfaction with the way the Somali nation is keeping abreast of the Eritrean struggle and with the warm reception accorded them. The president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, told the delegation that the Eritrean people's struggle for independence in the last 20 years is eminent in the annals of liberation struggles. Challe Siad added that peoples fighting for their rights and freedom will achieve final victory notwithstanding the difficulties on the way and the forces ranged against them.

Delegation Departs

EA202046 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The delegation led by the chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front/People's Liberation Forces [PLF], Mr Osman Salih Sabbe, left the country at the end of its visit. The chairman, who spoke to a SONNA reporter at the airport lounge, said that during his talks with Somali leaders and the Western Somali Liberation Front [WSLF], they shared generally similar views, adding that the talks were mainly centered on harmonizing the political stand and news dissemination of the ELF-PLF and WSLF.

On their observations during the visit, Osman Salih Sabbe said they were impressed by the progress made in the country and by the way the Somali people were preoccupied with building and development.

Turning to the "red star" campaign by means of which the Abyssinian black colonialist aim to eradicate the Eritrean people, the chairman said Mengistu had suffered defeat and humiliation because the legitimate struggle and unity of purpose of the Eritrean people were superior to any force the colonialists might use to stifle the struggle of the Eritrean people for freedom and self-determination.

In conclusion, the chairman wished all peoples fighting for their rights against colonialists success in their struggle.

LIBERATION FRONT CLAIMS MILITARY VICTORIES

EA181750 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali to Western Somalia 0930 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Western Somali Liberation Front feedom fighters and Abyssinian black colonialist troops engaged in fierce fighting near (Silawo) on 19 May. The freedom fighters killed or wounded many enemy soldiers. The freedom fighters also destroyed enemy vehicles.

On 22 May, the heroic freedom fighters attacked enemy forces at (Tehin), where Russian companies are prospecting for oil, killing 30 enemy soldiers and setting one vehicle on fire. The freedom fighters suffered one martyr. When the confused and destitute soldiers were unable to face the freedom fighters, they resorted as usual to attacking civilians at Badada, (Hingalo), (Dabo Ad) and (Bunley) where they killed 500 sheep.

TANZANIA

PRESIDENT NYERERE MEETS WITH LIBYAN OFFICIAL

LD210850 Tripoli JANA in English 0806 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Sha'ban 29, June 21, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- The energy secretary yesterday morning conferred with the Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere in Dar es Salaam.

President Nyerere told the energy secretary that his country will attend the African summit conference in Tripoli and will work for making it a success. He said Tanzania is certain that the holding of the conference in Tripoli will add a new dimension to the African liberation movement and struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

Nyerere said the propaganda campaigns launched by Africa's enemies against the Organization of African Unity have failed because of the awareness of Africa's peoples.

He added tht the Great al-Fatah Revolution's support for African freedom [words indistinct] the failure of all hostile schemes. He said Tanzania strongly supports Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's continuous efforts of confronting Africa's enemies.

BRIEFS

NEW MP'S NOMINATED -- President Nyerere has nominated Brig Yusuf (Hemed) of Tabora Brigade and Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, the chief executive secretary of Chama Cha Mapinduzi, as members of parliament. They are nominated under the section of the union constitution that empowers Mwalimu to nominate not more than 20 members from Zanzibar and not more than 10 from Tanzania mainland who have the relevant qualifications. The nominations take effect immediately. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 21 Jun 82 EA]

CAMEROON

AHIDJO DISCUSSES CHAD, OAU WITH CONGO'S NZE

AB220808 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] President Ahidjo yesterday received Congolese special envoy Pierre Nze, who is the Congolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. The two discussed the Chadian issue and the forthcoming OAU summit. Speaking to our reporter Antoine (Rengala), Pierre Nze defined the Congolese Government's position toward the new leadership in Ndjamena:

[Begin recording] We do not know if there is a new leadership in Chad. All we know is that there is a new development in the situation. The Transitional National Union Government in Chad was within the framework of the OAU. Within that framework, the OAU (?did everything) for this government to function properly, in the interests of the Chadian people. If the change that has occurred represents the interests of the Chadian people, Congo has no comment to make to this effect, provided there is peace. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

GABON

COMMUNIQUE ON CAPE VERDIAN PRESIDENT'S STOPOVER

AB211020 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Communique issued following the 19 June Libreville stopover by Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira]

[Text] Coming from the People's Republic of Angola, the president of the Republic of Cape Verde, His Excellency Aristides Maria Pereira, stopped over in Libreville for a few hours on 19 June 1982. He was welcomed by his Gabonese counterpart, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo. The two heads of state used this short opportunity to hold talks on cooperation between Cape Verde and Gabon and to discuss current burning world issues.

Concerning bilateral relations, both heads of state expressed their desire to strengthen and revitalize cooperation between Cape Verde and Gabon. To this end, President Pereira renewed his invitation to President El Hadj Omar Bongo, made during his last visit to Gabon. President El Hadj Omar Bongo has accepted this invitation and the date for the visit will be arranged later through diplomatic channels. As a prelude to this visit, the Gabonese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation will pay a working visit to Cape Verde.

Before discussing world issues, President Pereira informed his Gabonese counterpart of the reconciliation between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, under the auspices of His Excellency Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. President El Hadj Omar Bongo expressed satisfaction over this development in the relations between two brotherly countries.

Finally, touching on world problems, the two presidents deplored the slow pace of the contact group in finding a solution to the Namibian issue. They stated their full support for the national liberation movements throughout southern Africa. They expressed their conviction that Namibia will soon achieve its independence.

On the situation in Chad, both presidents expressed the wish for true peace in that country. Within the framework of steps to assist that country in recovering its unity, Presidents Pereira and Bongo agreed that Chad's neighboring countries should play a particularly important role.

In this direction, President Pereira expressed approval of the idea of holding a meeting of Central African countries with the aim of assisting in the reconciliation of the Chadian people. Both presidents called on OAU member countries to (?resolve) current differences in order to ensure the survival of the continental organization.

Finally, the two heads of state discussed the current situation in the Middle East and categorically condemned the recent Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

Before leaving Gabon, His Excellency Aristides Maria Pereira thanked His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo and the Gabonese Government and people for the particularly warm fraternal welcome accorded him, his wife and his delegation.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING SOVIET AMBASSADOR -- His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo received in audience today Gennadiy Vasilyevich Uranov, the outgoing Soviet ambassador to Gabon, who came to say farewell at the end of his mission. [Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 15 Jun 82 AB]

ZAIRE

ZAIRIANS IN FRANCE DENOUNCE TORTURE, ARRESTS

AB171810 Paris AFP in French 1404 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 17 Jun (AFP) -- Members of the "Zairian Community in France" today denounced violations of human rights in Zaire and called on international public opinion to appeal to the Zairian Government.

In a press conference in Paris, representatives of this association accused the authorities in their country of having "introduced systematic torture in order to subjugate the Zairian people." "Arbitrary arrests are increasing in Zaire and now extend to peoples of all walks of life," they added.

Zaire has lost every credibility on the international scene because of the poor economic management of its leaders; the food situation is such that no aid can have an immediate impact," members of the association further stated.

It was also learned in Brussels yesterday that the trial of 13 Zairian parliamentarians who founded an opposition party, "Union for Democracy and Social Progress," begins next Saturday in Kinshasa.

BENIN

KEREKOU RECEIVES LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI 22 JUNE

AB222135 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Summary from poor reception] President Kerekou this morning received 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, a special envoy from the leader of the Libyan revolution, Al-Qadhdhafi. After the audience at the presidential palace, At-Turayki explained:

[Begin recording] "I delivered to the president a message from his brother and friend, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, inviting him to attend the forthcoming OAU summit." As you know, there are good relations between the Governments of Benin and Libya, resulting from the good personal relations between the two leaders.

[Question] Your country soon will be holding the 19th conference of the heads of state of the continental organization. Will you please tell us about the preparations your country is making?

[Answer] We expect many African heads of state to participate. We hope at least 32 heads of state and government will be present at this meeting. We also hope that this 19th session of our continental organization will yield fruitful results aimed at maintaining the unity of the organization.

[Question] This Tripoli conference is just 1 and 1/2 months away. How do you hope to clear up the political misunderstanding raging on the continent before holding the summit?

[Answer] Libyan officials recently held discussions with African heads of state on the issues capable of disturbing the unity of the continent. [end recording]

GHANA

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON AT-TURAYKI'S DEPARTURE

AB221507 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Newsreel]

[Text] A special envoy of the Libyan leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, was in Accra yesterday as part of a tour of West African countries. The envoy, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, is expected to convince leaders of these countries to attend the forthcoming OAU summit in Tripoli. During his stay in Accra, Dr at-Turayki delivered a message to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and invited him to the summit. Emmanuel Safo was among the team of newsmen at the airport for the departure story:

[Begin recording] Since the decision was taken at the Nairobi summit that the next OAU heads of state conference would take place in Tripoli, Libya, there have been tactical and subtle moves by the enemies of Africa to ensure the failure of the meeting. Already there is a lot of tension in the organization, particularly with regard to the admission of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic into the OAU. Apart from the threat which this issue is posing to the Tripoli summit, all efforts continue to be made by the enemies of the continent to discredit the Libyans so that at least some African countries will boycott the summit. Dr at-Turayki's tour is aimed at undoing this negative approach which some African countries may be tempted to adopt. While here, therefore, the envoy had discussions with the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, on how the two countries can cooperate to make the summit a success.

Since the two countries are in the forefront of the continent's struggle for liberty and independence, Dr at-Turayki said the independence that the two countries demand is not limited to a national flag and a head of state. It should be a real independence which will bring economic liberation. Dr at-Turayki referred to the views of the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, that the only way the leaders of Africa can solve their problems is by coming together to find lasting solutions to them. It will therefore do the continent no good if its leaders continue to assist the continent's enemies in their bid to Balkanize and exploit the continent.

On Ghana-Libya relations, the Libyan envoy repeated that the two countries are in a joint revolution; therefore, any attempt against the Ghanaian revolution would be seen as an attempt against the Libyan revolution. Dr at-Turayki spoke also about economic relations. He said Libyans will never hesitate to do whatever they can to help their Ghanaian brothers. It is the wish of Libya that it could do more for Ghana but at the moment it is also facing the problem of economic blockade by the imperialist countries with the collaboration of some reactionary forces in the Arab world. Dr at-Turayki was, however, optimistic that since the political decision on economic cooperation between the two countries has been taken, it is a matter of course that there will be a better economic advancement to the benefit of the two countries.

Asked about his assessment of the Ghanaian revolution so far, Dr at-Turayki said Libyans have followed the developments in Ghana since the launching of the 31 December revolution and after meeting the leaders of Ghana, he was sure of a better future for the country. Dr at-Turayki has since left for Benin with a similar message for President Kerekou. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT RECEIVES FLOUR, SUGAR, RICE FROM LIBYA

AB230720 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The government has taken delivery of another consignment of goods which is a gift from the government and people of Libya. The goods, which include flour, sugar and rice, have already been distributed free of charge to institutions and hospitals throughout the country. Among them were destitutes at the children's homes. The consignment is the third by Libya since the 31 December revolution and is yet another demonstration of the brotherly support and concern of Libya for Ghana.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE CALLS FOR ASAMOAH RESIGNATION

AB230717 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Jun 82

[Text] The central workers defense committee of the civil service says it cannot hesitate in calling on the secretary to the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Mr Asamoah, to resign because it is convinced that he cannot participate in the liberation of the working class if he does not believe in the working class ideology.

In a statement on Mr Asamoah's recent pronouncements on the political direction of the revolution, the committee said it fully appreciates the public image Mr Asamoah has earned for himself as a morally upright person. All the same, abstract morality has never achieved revolution anywhere in the world. By his recent pronouncements, therefore, Mr Asamoah has clearly indicated that his presence in the center of the people's power is an accident of history, otherwise how can he claim to be a committed participant in the revolution when he fails to appreciate that the liberation of the underprivileged can only be pursued in an orderly manner. The statement maintained that there is the need to have an ideological banner which will hold the ideals of the revolution aloft.

SPECTATOR REPORTS ON GROUPS TO DISCREDIT PNDC

AB201329 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] THE SPECTATOR carries on its front page a report on certain clandestine moves by some groups to discredit members of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council]. One such group is at Legon and calls itself Solidarity, and another is in London and styles itself "the campaign for democracy in Ghana." THE SPECTATOR says most Ghanaians will dismiss their activities with contempt. All the same, the paper reminds the country's leaders that the revolution is still young and like all such revolutions, fragile. It should, as such, not be exposed unnecessarily to [words indistinct]. THE SPECTATOR sees no [word indistinct] in the activities of the groups, as they are serious enough to cause confusion. It therefore calls on the government to take resolute measures to resist their attempts.

HANSEN ON STRUGGLE FOR 'PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY'

AB190945 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The secretary for the interior, Johnny Hansen, has declared that the only force that can sustain the revolution is a united front of all progressive forces and their allies. Such a united front must take two forms, one embracing all progressives on the basis of class struggle and the other, an anti-imperialist popular front, embracing all allies of the progressive forces on the basis of a popular people's democracy. Mr Hansen was speaking at a symposium organized in Accra by the Ghana-Bulgaria Friendship Association to mark the centenary anniversary of the birth of Dimitrov, the first prime minister of Bulgaria.

He said in the struggle for a people's democracy, it is important to ensure that there is no slide backward to fascism. This would not only, as he put it, reverse the gains of the revolution but also result in the most brutal dictatorship. The secretary observed that just as the European societies will see the threat of fascism in the death of Georgi Dimitrov, so are societies in the developing world today faced with the threat of underdevelopment posed by a continued domination of their economies by what he called international monopoly capital. The progressive forces must therefore follow the example of the united anti-fascists to fight their main enemies which are imperialism and neo-colonialism.

Mr Hansen emphasized that the role of forces like the TUC [Trade Union Congress], the youths and women in Ghana's emancipation is vital. He called for the effective mobilization of these forces and to orientate them toward the realization of national goals and fight against forces which militate against progress and justice in the society.

A member of the national youth organizing commission, Anthonin Garbah, noted that the task confronting the youth today is the struggle for a secured future, and the revolution has created the conditions for this. He said taking a lesson from Dimitov's existence and [words indistinct], it will enable the youth and the whole society to help develop the required patriotism for national reconstruction.

The acting Bulgarian ambassador to Ghana, Mr Mikolov, noted that the 31 December revolution has given Ghanaians the opportunity to participate in shaping the destiny of their country and restrucuring its economy and society inthe interest of the broad masses.

The national president of the Ghana-Bulgaria Friendship Association, Dr Naah, said in the attempt to create a new society, the youths must live for peace. They must realize that the content of the new democracy is anti-imperialism, anti-Zionism and anti-exploitation. The youth, Dr Naah added, must stand for political equality and popular participation in the political and economic life of the country.

AUSTIN SAYS REVOLUTION NEEDS PLANNED PROGRAMS

AB201330 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Jun 82

[Text] The PNDC [Provisonal National Defense Council] secretary for information, Mr Ato Austin, has said there is a need to redirect the energies of the revolution along systematic and planned programs. Mr Ato Austin was speaking on the topic "Lenin's Revolutionary Theory Alive" at the first theoretical conference dedicated to the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union in Accra. He said the conference offers a rare opportunity to commence an assessment of the theoretical basis of the revolutionary process in the country. This, he said, will help in setting a premise for the direction of the revolution in its right perspective.

He said the need for the evaluation of the revolutionary process in the country is most relevant [words indistinct] the revolution has moved away from the initial period of spontaneity. Mr Ato Austin said Lenin's definition of imperialism still lives on and this is evident in the way the advanced countries exploit the underdeveloped countries. He said there is a need to understand the real threat of imperialism in order to break its hold for economic emancipation.

The PNDC secretary for the interior, Mr Johnny Hanson, said the solidarity of Marxism-Leninism is not in doubt since countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia have embraced socialism, apart from the USSR. This, he said, shows the favorable reaction of the people of the world to Marxist-Leninist ideas. Mr Hanson said the definition of classes by Lenin has made possible the clarity of how society operates and that class struggle is evident in every society. He said experiences throughout the world have shown that Lenin's idea of imperialism is still in existence. As such, there is the need to break the hold of imperialism to eradicate instability, discontent and the poor economic state of the developing world.

The secretary for youths and sports, Mr Zaya Yebo, said Lenin saw the youths as a movement that should be brought up for the advancement of the struggle against imperialism. He said the organization of the youths and other mass organizations forms a valuable part of the revolutionary struggle. Mr Zaya Yebo said the days of slogan-shouting are gone, paving the way for the fight against the hunger brought about by imperialist maneuvers. He said the revolution can succeed if criticism and self-criticism are adhered to, as they act as a measure of success. He said the government is aware of attempts by counterrevolutionaries to divide the youths. He therefore urged the youths to look out for such elements and eliminate them.

In his contribution, the dean of the faculty of economic planning and management of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow, Mr (Boris Forfiev), said the Soviet Union is strongly in favor of the anti-imperialist stand of the Nonaligned Movement. He said it is the wish of the Soviet Union to continue with liberation movements to throw off the yoke of imperialism and exploitation.

MAURITIUS

GOVERNMENT TO PRESS CLAIM FOR DIEGO GARCIA

EA221310 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] The new foreign minister of Mauritius has pledged his country's determination to strive for the independence of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of the authentic liberation movements, the ANC and SWAPO of Namibia.

In a policy statement Mr Jean Claude de l'Estrac told diplomats in Port Louis that the new progressive Government of Mauritius would pursue a policy of nonalignment and work to demilitarize the Indian Ocean. He added that Mauritius would press its claims to the Island of Diego Garcia, which Britain sold to the United States for the establishment of a U.S. naval base before granting independence in 1968.

MOZAMBIQUE

LIBYA'S AL-'UBAYDI ARRIVES IN MAPUTO 22 JUNE

EA222014 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Libyan secretary for foreign liaison, arrived in Maputo this afternoon. The Libyan secretary is to deliver a message from the head of state of Libya, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to President Samora Machel.

SOVIET NAVAL VESSELS TO DOCK AT MAPUTO, BEIRA

EA221326 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Five Soviet Naval vessels will anchor at Maputo and Beira ports tomorrow for a working visit to our country, under a cooperation agreement signed between Mozambique and the USSR.

The flotilla coming to Maputo includes the cruiser Vasiliy Shapayev, a submarine and an oil tanker. It will stay in the Mozambique capital from 23 June to 2 July.

The flotilla visiting Beira includes the rescue ships (Apisherav) and (Donav). It will stay in Beira from 23 June to 3 July.

ZIMBABWE

LIBYAN ENVOY PLEDGES SUPPORT AGAINST RSA

AB221135 Paris AFP in French 1028 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Harare, 22 Jun (AFP) -- Libyan Energy Secretary 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud said in Harare that Libya will give "any kind of material support" to Zimbabwe if that country is attacked by South Africa.

The special envoy of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi went to the Zimbabwe capital to invite Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to the OAU summit in Tripoli.

The Libyan secretary pointed out that Mugabe is expected at this summit, which some heads of state refuse to attend following admission of the SDAR into the pan-African organization.

Al-Qa'ud, who also expressed the wish for increased cooperation between the two countries in mining, agriculture, energy and natural resources, said Libya "will not abandon its Zimbabwe brothers" in case of an attack by South Africa.

Al-Qa'ud is expected to leave Harare today for Lusaka, continuing his African tour. He earlier had visited Burundi and Tanzania.

MUGABE RETURNS FROM TRADE MEETING WITH KAUNDA

CA211000 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says Zimbabwe has joined the Presidential Trade Area of east and southern Africa because she recognizes the need to create a trade zone free from the influence and interference of the Pretoria regime. Comrade Mugabe made these remarks in Livingstone today when he signed the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] accord with President Kaunda of Zambia and a representative of the Economic Commission for Africa. The prime minister who has since returned to Harare said the PTA should in time result in a zone as economically independent and strong as that of the European Economic Community. Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe and Zambia can play a vital role in the Southern African Development Conference because of their geographical position.

Speaking at the same occasion the Zambian leader Dr Kaunda said Zimbabwe and his country have inherited a colonialist heritage which should be exploited to the benefit of the two countries. He praised our prime minister for pursuing the policy of reconciliation and hoped that Zimbabwe will succeed in its development program. The two leaders earlier held discussions at the Livingstone Civic Center, during which bilateral issues covering trade, economic and cultural relations were discussed. They also exchanged views on international issues including the situation in Namibia.

The two countries have agreed to hold a joint meeting of the Zambian-Zimbabwe permanent commission in August in Livingstone. The meeting is expected to discuss trade relations, transfer of assets and the movement of people of the two countries across the common border. Comrade Mugabe was accompanied on his 1-day visit to Zambia by three government ministers and senior government officials.